FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 208

Washington, Thursday, October 25, 1951

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency

PART 141—TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY FOR ANTIBIOTIC AND ANTIBIOTIC-CONTAINING DRUGS

PART 146—CERTIFICATION OF BATCHES OF ANTIBIOTIC AND ANTIBIOTIC-CONTAINING DRUGS

PENICILLIN TABLETS AND AUREOMYCIN WITH VASOCONSTRICTOR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Security Administrator by the provisions of section 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040, 1055, as amended by 59 Stat. 463, 61 Stat. 11, 63 Stat. 409; 21 U. S. C. 357), the regulations for tests and methods of assay for antibiotic and antibiotic-containing drugs (21 CFR, 1950 Supp., 141) and certification of batches of antibiotic and antibiotic-containing drugs (21 CFR, 1950 Supp., 146; 16 F. R. 3647) are amended as indicated below:

1. Part 141 is amended by adding the following new section:

§ 141.215 *Aureomycin with vasoconstrictor*—(a) *Potency.* Proceed as directed in § 141.201 (a).

(b) *Moisture.* Proceed as directed in § 141.5 (a).

2a. In § 146.27 *Penicillin tablets*, the first sentence of paragraph (a) *Standards of identity etc.*, is changed to read: "Penicillin tablets are tablets composed of sodium penicillin, calcium penicillin, potassium penicillin, crystalline penicillin O, or procaine penicillin, with or without two or more suitable sulfonamides or probenecid and with or without the addition of one or more suitable and harmless buffer substances, diluents, colorings, and flavorings."

b. Section 146.27 (c) (1) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Labeling.* (1) * * *

(iii) If the batch contains sulfonamides or probenecid, the name and quantity of each such substance used in making the batch;

c. Section 146.27 (c) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) On the label and labeling, if sulfonamides or probenecid is present, after the name "penicillin tablets," wherever it appears, the words "with sulfonamides" or "with probenecid," as the case may be, in juxtaposition with such name.

3. Part 146 is amended by adding the following new section:

§ 146.215 *Aureomycin with vasoconstrictor (aureomycin hydrochloride with vasoconstrictor); aureomycin with _____ (aureomycin hydrochloride with _____) (the blank being filled in with the common or usual name of the vasoconstrictor)*—(a) *Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.* Aureomycin with vasoconstrictor is a dry mixture of crystalline aureomycin and a suitable vasoconstrictor, with or without suitable and harmless diluents, preservatives, colorings, and flavorings, or it is a packaged combination of one immediate container of crystalline aureomycin with or without suitable and harmless diluents, preservatives, colorings, and flavorings and one immediate container of a solution of a suitable vasoconstrictor. The aureomycin is of such quantity that when dissolved as directed the potency of such solution is not less than 1 milligram per milliliter and maintains its labeled potency after it has been kept for 4 days in a refrigerator. Such solution has a *p*H of 3.1, ±0.2. The moisture content of the dry mixture is not more than 5.0 percent. The aureomycin used conforms to the requirements of § 146.201 (a), except subparagraphs (2), (4), and (5) of that paragraph. Each other substance used, if its name is recognized in the U. S. P. or N. F., conforms to the standards prescribed therefor by such official compendium.

(b) *Packaging.* Each immediate container shall be a tight container as defined by the U. S. P., and shall be of such composition as will not cause any change in the strength, quality, or purity of the contents beyond any limit therefor in applicable standards, except that minor changes so caused which are normal and unavoidable in good packaging, storage, and distribution practice shall be disregarded.

(c) *Labeling.* Each package shall bear on its label or labeling, as hereinafter indicated, the following:

(1) On the outside wrapper or container and on the immediate container of the aureomycin:

(i) The batch mark.

(Continued on p. 10849)

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A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

CODIFICATION GUIDE—Con.

(ii) The number of miligrams of aureomycin in such container.

(iii) The statement "Expiration date ——————," the blank being filled in with the date which is 36 months after the month during which the batch was certified.

(2) On the outside wrapper or container and on the immediate container of the solution in the packaged combination, a statement giving the method of dissolving the aureomycin.

(3) On the outside wrapper or container and on the immediate container in which the finished drug is prepared for use:

(i) The potency per milliliter after the aureomycin has been dissolved therein.

(ii) The statement "Warning—Not for injection."

(iii) The conditions under which the solution should be stored, including a reference to its instability when stored under other conditions, and the statement: "The solution may be kept in a refrigerator for 4 days without significant loss of potency."

(4) On the outside wrapper or container, unless it is intended solely for veterinary use and is conspicuously so labeled:

(i) The statement "Caution: To be dispensed only by or on the prescription of a ——————," the blank being filled in with the word "physician" or "dentist" or "veterinarian" or with any combination of two or all of these words, as the case may be.

(ii) A reference specifically identifying a readily available medical publication containing directions and precautions (including contraindications and possible sensitization) adequate for the use of aureomycin with vasoconstrictor; or a reference to a brochure or other printed matter containing such directions and precautions, and a statement that such brochure and printed matter will be sent on request.

(5) If intended solely for veterinary use, directions and precautions adequate for the use of such aureomycin with vasoconstrictor, including:

(i) Clinical indications.

(ii) Dosage and administration.

(iii) Contraindications.

(iv) Untoward effects that may accompany administration.

If two or more such immediate containers are in such package, the number of circulars or other labeling shall not be less than the number of such containers.

(d) *Request for certification; samples.* (1) In addition to complying with the requirements of § 146.2, a person who requests certification of a batch of aureomycin with vasoconstrictor shall submit with his request a statement showing the batch mark, the number of packages of each size in such batch, the number of milligrams of aureomycin in such immediate container, and (unless it was previously submitted) the date on which the latest assay of the aureomycin used in making such batch was completed, the quantity of each ingredient used in making the batch, the quantity of each ingredient used in making the solution included in the packaged combination, and a statement that such solution conforms to the requirements prescribed therefor by this section.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, such person shall submit in connection with his request results of the tests and assays listed after each of the following, made by him on an accurately representative sample of:

(i) The batch; potency and average moisture.

(ii) The aureomycin used in making the batch; potency, toxicity, moisture, pH, and crystallinity.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, such person shall submit in connection with his request, in the quantities hereinafter indicated, accurately representative samples of the following:

(i) The batch; one immediate container for each 5,000 immediate containers in the batch, but in no case less than 20 immediate containers or more than 100 immediate containers, collected by taking single immediate containers at such intervals throughout the entire time of packaging the batch that the quantities packaged during the intervals are approximately equal.

(ii) The aureomycin used in making the batch; 10 packages, each containing approximately equal portions of not less than 60 milligrams, packaged in accordance with the requirements of § 146.201 (b).

(iii) In case of an initial request for certification, each other substance used in making the batch; one package of each containing approximately 5 grams.

(iv) In case of an initial request for certification of the packaged combination of aureomycin with vasoconstrictor, or when any change is made in the composition of such solution; five packages of the solution included in the combination.

(4) No result referred to in subparagraph (2) (ii) of this paragraph, and no sample referred to in subparagraph (3) (ii) of this paragraph, is required if such result or sample has been previously submitted.

(e) *Fees.* The fee for the services rendered with respect to each batch under the regulations in this part shall be:

(1) $1.00 for each immediate container in the sample submitted in accordance with paragraph (d) (3) (i); $4.00 for each package in the samples submitted in accordance with paragraph (d) (3) (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(2) If the Commissioner considers that investigations, other than examina-

tion of such immediate containers, are necessary to determine whether or not such batch complies with the requirements of § 146.3 for the issuance of a certificate, the cost of such investigations.

The fee prescribed by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall accompany the request for certification unless such fee is covered by an advance deposit maintained in accordance with § 146.8 (d).

This order, which provides for tests and methods of assay and certification of a new antibiotic preparation, aureomycin with vasoconstrictor, and for the use of probenicid as an ingredient of penicillin tablets, shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, since both the public and the affected industry will benefit by the earliest effective date, and I so find.

Notice and public procedure are not necessary prerequisites to the promulgation of this order, and I so find, since it was drawn in collaboration with interested members of the affected industry, and since it would be against public interest to delay providing for tests and methods of assay and certification of aureomycin with vaso-constrictor, and for the use of probenecid in penicillin tablets.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interpret or apply sec. 507, 59 Stat. 463, as amended; 21 U. S. C. and Sup. 357)

Dated: October 19, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12810; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter II—Federal Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency

Subchapter H—War Housing Insurance

PART 277—WAR HOUSING INSURANCE; RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MORTGAGEE UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY TO COMMISSIONER; CONDITIONS OF DEFAULT IN MORTGAGE

Section 277.7 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

(g) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the mortgagee, with the consent of the Commissioner, from entering into a written agreement with the mortgagor postponing for a period not to exceed one year that part of the monthly payment or any part thereof which represents amortization of principal where the mortgagor is the owner of a group of properties consisting of a project of not less than ten rental units, each covered by a mortgage insured under section 603 of the National Housing Act and by the provisions of the agreement, and where the agreement obligates the mortgagor to deposit with the mortgagee the entire net income from all of the properties comprising the project, under arrangements satisfactory to the Commissioner, and obligates the mortgagor to resume monthly payments after the effective period of the agreement in such amounts as will completely amortize the mortgage indebtedness within the original maturity. Such agreement will in no way affect the amount of the annual mortgage insurance premiums, which will continue to be calculated in accordance with the original amortization provisions.

(Sec. 607, as added by sec. 1, 55 Stat. 61; 12 U. S. C. and Sup., 1742)

Issued at Washington, D. C., October 19, 1951.

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
Federal Housing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12770; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised, Amdt. 1]

CPR 25—REVISED CEILING PRICES OF BEEF ITEMS SOLD AT RETAIL

ZONE CORRECTIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2 (16 F. R. 738), Delegation of Authority by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Economic Stabilization Agency with respect to the Allocation of Meat (16 F. R. 1272) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 5 (16 F. R. 1273), this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes two corrections in Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised.

(1) It provides for a change in the definitions of Zones 1 and 2. The ten northern counties of Idaho, including the counties of Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, and Idaho, formerly included in Zone 2 are now removed from Zone 2 and placed in Zone 1. Retailers in these counties are in the Spokane, Washington, trading area and pay the same price for meat as retailers located in Spokane. Since retail ceiling prices in Zone 2 are one to five cents lower than retail ceiling prices in Zone 1, retailers in these ten counties were at a disadvantage. Under the new zoning for these counties, retailers in the ten northern counties of Idaho will purchase and sell on the same basis as retailers in the Spokane, Washington, area.

(2) This amendment also corrects an inconsistency between the definitions of Zone 14 and Zone 19. Zone 19 is defined as that part of Louisiana east of certain designated parishes. Since Orleans parish lies east of these parishes, it is clearly in Zone 19. However, Zone 14 is defined as the entire state of Louisiana except certain parishes and the definition fails to mention Orleans parish as one of the excepted parishes. This amendment makes it clear that Orleans parish in not in Zone 14 but is in Zone 19.

In formulating this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 25, Revised, is amended in the following respects:

1. The definitions of (a) Zone 1 and (b) Zone 2 in Appendix 1—Zone Definitions, are deleted and the following definitions are substituted therefor:

(a) *Zone 1.* Zone 1 means the following area: The entire States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, and that part of Idaho included in the counties of Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis, and Idaho.

(b) *Zone 2.* Zone 2 means the following area: The entire State of Idaho, except that part included in the counties of Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Benewah, Shoshone, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater, Lewis and Idaho and that portion of Montana west of the counties of Phillips, Petroleum, Musselshell, Yellowstone, and Big Horn.

2. The definition of (n) Zone 14 in Appendix 1—Zone Definitions, is deleted and the following definition is substituted therefor:

(n) *Zone 14.* Zone 14 means the following area: The entire State of Louisiana, except the parishes of Orleans, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany, E. Baton Rouge, Livingston, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective on October 23, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 23, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12889; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 10:24 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Amdt. 8 to Supplementary Regulation 7]

CPR—22 MANUFACTURERS GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

SR 7—MODIFICATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE PROVISIONS FOR MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS

INCREASE IN CEILING PRICES FOR LEAD AND ZINC CHEMICALS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774,

81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 3 to Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

On October 2, 1951, Supplementary Regulation 70 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued increasing the ceiling prices for domestic slab zinc and primary lead. The cost of producing chemical compounds (including dry pigments) containing domestic lead and zinc will, therefore, increase. The Director of Price Stabilization has been informed that the margin of profit on many of these chemical compounds is too small to permit producers to absorb all of the increase in the costs of the primary metals. This amendment, accordingly, permits producers using primary or secondary lead or zinc, lead or zinc scrap, or oxides, residues or ores of lead or zinc, in the making of chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent by weight of either of these metals, to pass on part of the increase in the cost of these metals. The ceiling prices per pound of these compounds established under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 are increased by an amount equal to the percentage by weight of zinc or lead contained in the compound multiplied by the increase in cost of the metal incurred by the producer up to 2 cents a pound. The pass-through of increased costs of lead and zinc is limited to chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent of these metals by weight, and is based on the metal content of the compound, rather than on the amount of metal used in making the compound. The 15 percent content figure represents the point below which producers can absorb the increased cost of the zinc or lead metal content. Producers are also required to absorb the price increase on wastage or yield losses. Approximately 10 percent of the price increase will be thus absorbed.

A companion supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permits similar increases in the ceiling prices of these chemical compounds which have been established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Special circumstances involved in the promulgation of this regulation have made it impracticable for the Director to consult formally with industry representatives prior to its issuance. Consultation was had, however, with individual members of the industry and their recommendations have been considered.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is amended by adding a new section designated as section 5, which reads as follows:

SEC. 5. *Chemical compounds containing lead and zinc.* This section applies to you if you manufacture chemical compounds, including dry pigments, containing at least 15 percent by weight of lead or zinc, or both of these metals, and if you use primary or secondary lead or zinc, or lead or zinc scrap, oxides, residues, or ores in the making of these chemical compounds. Your ceiling prices for these lead and zinc compounds otherwise determined under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 are increased in an amount calculated as follows:

(a) Determine the increase which the current ceiling price per pound of the lead and zinc used by you in the making of the compound represents over the cost per pound to you of the lead and zinc as of March 15, 1951, which you determined under section 18 of Ceiling Price Regulation 22 in calculating your ceiling prices for the compound under that regulation.

(b) Multiply the lead and zinc content of the compound by the increase calculated in paragraph (a) of this section, or 2 cents per pound, whichever is less.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This Amendment 3 to Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is effective October 24, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 24, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12897; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 11:38 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 30, Amdt. 17, Correction]

CPR 30—MACHINERY AND RELATED MANUFACTURED GOODS

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF DETERMINING MATERIALS COST ADJUSTMENT

Due to a clerical error a sentence which should have been omitted was included in the second paragraph of the Statement of Considerations of Amendment 17 to CPR 30. This sentence stated that a manufacturer who elected to use Amendment 17 was required to file a report with the Office of Price Stabilization. This sentence should not have been included. Accordingly, the second paragraph of the Statement of Considerations to Amendment 17 to CPR 30 is corrected to read as follows:

The use of this method will result in substantially the same materials cost adjustment as that computed by the use of all materials. This option is only open to those who have not been able to make the computations required by the regulation and to file their reports of these computations.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 24, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12898; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 11:38 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 75]

GCPR, SR 75—INCREASE IN CEILING PRICES FOR LEAD AND ZINC CHEMICALS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 75 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

On October 2, 1951, Supplementary Regulation 70 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation was issued increasing the ceiling prices for domestic slab zinc and primary lead. The cost of producing chemical compounds containing domestic lead and zinc will, therefore, increase. The Director of Price Stabilization has been informed that the margin of profit on many of these chemical compounds is too small to permit producers to absorb all of the increase in the costs of the primary metals. This supplementary regulation, accordingly, permits producers using primary or secondary lead or zinc, lead or zinc scrap, or lead or zinc oxides, residues or ores, in the making of chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent by weight of either of these metals, to pass on part of the increase in the cost of these metals. The ceiling prices per pound of these compounds established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation are increased by an amount equal to the percentage by weight of zinc or lead contained in the compound multiplied by the increase in cost of the metal incurred by the producer since the General Ceiling Price Regulation period up to 2 cents a pound. The pass-through of increased costs of lead and zinc is limited to chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent of these metals by weight, and is based on the metal content of the compound, rather than on the amount of metal used in making the compound. The 15 percent content figure represents the point below which producers can absorb the increased cost of the zinc or lead metal content. Producers are also required to absorb the price increase on wastage or yield losses. Approximately 10 percent of the price increase will be thus absorbed.

A companion amendment to Supplementary Regulation 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 permits similar increases in the ceiling prices of these chemical compounds which have been established under Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

Special circumstances involved in the promulgation of this regulation have made it impracticable for the Director to consult formally with industry representatives prior to its issuance. Consultation was had, however, with individual members of the industry and their recommendations have been considered.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Increase in ceiling prices of chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent by weight of lead or zinc.
2. Applicability of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Increase in ceiling prices of chemical compounds containing at least 15 percent by weight of lead or zinc.* If you manufacture chemical compounds, including dry pigments, containing at least 15 percent by weight of lead or zinc, or of both of these metals, and you use primary or secondary lead or zinc, lead or zinc scrap, or lead or zinc oxides, residues or ores in the manufacture of these compounds, your ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation for your sales of any of these compounds are increased by this supplementary regulation. The amount of the increase is equal to the increase, if any, which the current ceiling price of the lead or zinc now used by you in the making of the compound represents over the average cost to you during the base period (December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive) of the lead and zinc which you used in the making of the compound in the base period, multiplied by the lead and zinc content of the compound. In no event, however, is your ceiling price increased more than two cents per pound of the lead and zinc content of the compound.

SEC. 2. *Applicability of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.* Except to the extent modified by this supplementary regulation, all of the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation remain unchanged in their applicability to lead or zinc chemical compounds, as described in section 1.

Effective date. This Supplementary Regulation 75 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective October 24, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 24, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12899; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 11:38 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 76]

GCPR, SR 76—ADJUSTMENTS IN THE CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCTS AND THE SERVICE OF GALVANIZING

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation No. 76 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation increases the ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation for certain lead and zinc products and for the service of galvanizing.

Supplementary Regulation 70 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued and effective October 2, 1951, increased the ceiling prices for domestic slab zinc and domestic primary lead by 2 cents per pound and commensurate increases in the ceiling prices for zinc scrap, lead scrap, secondary lead, and antimonial lead were granted by amendments to CPR 43 and CPR 53, issued and effective October 22, 1951.

The products covered by this supplementary regulation are processed directly from slab zinc, primary lead, or scrap materials by relatively simple operations which involve little more than a change in the form of the basic raw materials. For the most part, these products consist almost entirely of zinc or lead and the producers' gross margins over the price of metal (on the basis of prices prevailing during the base period of the GCPR) were relatively small, ranging generally between 4 and 7 cents per pound. The cost of zinc or lead thus accounts for a very large part of the selling prices of these products and the actions mentioned above have materially reduced the producers' gross margins. In addition, many of these producers have sustained increases in labor and other costs since January 26, 1951, the date of issuance of the GCPR. It seems clear under the circumstances that they are unable to absorb any substantial portion of the increase in metal costs which they have sustained.

On the basis of these considerations, it was determined to increase the ceiling prices established by the GCPR for producers of the products in question by 2 cents per pound of zinc or lead content. While this action does not amount to a full pass-through of the increase in metal costs because of the metal loss which may occur in processing, it does not appear that this will result in any undue hardship since such loss is in most cases relatively small. Furthermore, the adjustments granted herein do not apply to any zinc or lead products which contain more than one percent tin because the ceiling prices for such products established under the GCPR generally reflect a tin cost of $1.80 or more per pound and that metal is currently selling for about $1.03 per pound.

For similar reasons, this supplementary regulation also increases the ceiling prices established under the GCPR for the service of galvanizing by 2 cents per pound of zinc deposited on the material or product with respect to which such service is performed. There are a number of persons engaged in the business of furnishing the service of galvanizing and the cost of zinc generally constitutes anywhere from 50 to 75 percent of the prices which they charge, depending upon the weight of the material or product galvanized. In view of this fact, it does not appear that sellers of this service are in a position to absorb any substantial portion of the metal cost increase which they have sustained and the action taken will permit them to reflect this increase in their ceiling prices except with respect to that portion attributable to metal lost in process.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Special circumstances involved in the promulgation of this amendment made it impracticable for the Director to consult formally with industry representatives. However, affected individuals were consulted informally and consideration was given to their recommendations.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling Price Adjustments.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816 as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110; E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* This supplementary regulation increases the ceiling prices established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation for the lead and zinc products listed in this supplementary regulation and for the service of galvanizing materials owned by another.

SEC. 2. *Ceiling price adjustments*—(a) *Lead and zinc products.* If you are a seller of the lead and zinc products listed in Table A of this section, your ceiling price for any product listed in that table, whose ceiling price you have established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is the ceiling price determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation plus two cents per pound of lead content and two cents per pound of zinc content.

TABLE A

Lead sheet, foil, wire, pipe and other extruded, rolled or drawn lead products which contain not more than one percent tin.
Lead anodes and shot.
Lead powder containing at least 95 percent lead.
Zinc sheet, plate, rod, foil, wire and other rolled or drawn zinc products.
Zinc base alloys containing not less than 90 percent zinc and not more than 1 percent tin.
Zinc anodes and shot.
Zinc dust.
Zinc powder containing at least 95 percent zinc.

(b) *Service of galvanizing.* If you perform the service of galvanizing materials or products owned by another, your ceiling price for this service of galvanizing is the ceiling price determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, plus two cents per pound of zinc deposited upon the material or product which you galvanize.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective October 24, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 24, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12900; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 11:38 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 56, Supplementary Regulation 1]

CPR 56—CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN PROCESSED FRUITS AND BERRIES OF THE 1951 PACK

SR 1—CANNED FIG CEILING PRICE ADJUSTMENT

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order

10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) this supplementary regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Amendment 4 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56 added, among other products, canned figs to the coverage of that regulation. On the basis of information then available to the Office of Price Stabilization, the statement of considerations of Amendment 4 stated that: "The resulting ceiling prices for each of the new products will exceed the prices now prevailing or the prices prevailing during the period January 25, 1951–February 24, 1951." The fig canning industry subsequently protested that the formula contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 56 results in ceiling prices for canned figs which are below these levels. The industry has submitted considerable data on prices, sales, and volume packed which support its claim with respect to certain can sizes.

The incomplete data now available to the Office of Price Stabilization also indicate that the ceiling prices established by the regulation may not fully meet the alternative pricing standard in the second sentence of section 402 (d) (4) of the Defense Producton Act, as amended. These data, however, are not sufficiently comprehensive to permit an accurate determination of the level which would satisfy the standard of the second sentence which permits the establishment of prices which reflect January to July, 1950, prices plus cost increases occurring up to July 26, 1951. The Director of Price Stabilization does not consider it practicable to obtain and analyze the complex data necessary to determine the minimum level of ceiling prices which would satisfy the requirements of the law at this time because figs are a relatively minor item among processed foods.

Under these circumstances, the Director considers it appropriate to raise the ceiling prices for certain sizes of canned figs by the amount necessary to bring them to the level of prices prevailing during the period January 25–February 24, 1951. This supplementary regulation, therefore, sets forth a table listing the specific amounts by which canners of California figs may increase their previously calculated ceiling prices for the various can sizes of canned figs.

The ceiling prices established under this supplementary regulation meet the standards of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The Director of Price Stabilization has consulted insofar as practicable with representatives of the industry and has given consideration to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director the adjustment effected by this supplementary regulation accords with the views of the industry. It is his further judgment that the ceiling prices established under this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Increases in calculated ceiling prices.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 issued under section 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110; E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this supplementary regulation does.* This supplementary regulation modifies Ceiling Price Regulation 56 by allowing canners of California figs to increase their ceiling prices otherwise calculated under CPR 56 by specified dollar and cent amounts.

SEC. 2. *Increases in calculated ceiling prices.* If you are a canner whose factory or factories are located in the State of California you may increase your ceiling prices for items of canned figs, as otherwise calculated under Ceiling Price Regulation 56 without reference to this supplementary regulation by the following amounts:

Container size:	*Increase per dozen containers*
No. 10	$1.10
No. 2½	.30
No. 2, 1T, 303	.03
All others	Zero

All other provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 56 are unaffected by this supplementary regulation.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is effective October 24, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 24, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12908; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 12:14 p. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-87]

M-87—MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND OPERATING SUPPLIES, AND CAPITAL ADDITIONS FOR THE SOLID FUELS INDUSTRIES UNDER THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense, and is issued pursuant to the authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. How a producer obtains controlled materials.
4. How a producer obtains products and materials other than controlled materials.
5. Materials for which allotment symbol and DO rating may not be applied or extended.
6. Quarterly MRO quotas.
7. Charges against quota.
8. Materials obtained for benefit of another.
9. Use of materials.
10. Restrictions on receipts and inventories.
11. Supplier receiving orders improperly bearing allotment symbol or DO rating.
12. Exemption.
13. Certification.
14. Applications for adjustment or exception.
15. Major capital additions.
16. Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.
17. Records and reports.
18. Communications.
19. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 19 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; PAD Delegation 2, May 12, 1951, 16 F. R. 4475.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order provides a procedure for priorities assistance to any producer of solid fuels and any person engaged in the calcining of petroleum coke. The procedure permits such producer or person to use the allotment symbol "H–8" and the rating "DO–H–8" to obtain limited quantities of controlled materials and products and materials other than controlled material for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies (hereinafter collectively referred to as "MRO"), and for minor capital additions. This order provides a procedure for applying for priorities assistance to obtain major capital additions. This order permits a producer who operates a coke plant, or a coke preparation or processing plant as part of an integrated steel plant, to elect whether or not to treat such plants as part of that integrated steel plant or to treat such plants as facilities for the production of solid fuels.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

(a) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States Government or of any other government. If in the calendar year 1950, or in his last fiscal year ending prior to March 1, 1951, a person operated more than one plant, division, department, branch, or other unit, and maintained for any such unit separate records showing expenditures therefor for MRO, he may elect to treat any one or more of such units as a separate person for the purposes of determining the MRO quota and charges against such quota, or to treat his entire operation within the United States, its territories and possessions, as a person. An election so made may not be changed without prior written approval of DSFA.

(b) "Producer" means any person operating a coal mine, coke plant, or coal or coke processing or preparation plant.

(c) "Coal mine" means any open pit, underground, boring, or dredging operation conducted for the primary purpose of producing coal.

(d) "Coal" includes all forms of anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, and lignitic coals.

(e) "Coke plant" means any operation for the production of coke or coal chemicals produced in the manufacture of coke made from coal.

(f) "Coal or coke preparation or processing plant" means a facility for the cleaning, sizing, briquetting, or other preparation or processing of coal or coke, including the calcining of petroleum coke.

(g) "NPA" means the National Production Authority.

(h) "DSFA" means the Defense Solid Fuels Administration, Department of the Interior.

(i) "Maintenance" means the minimum upkeep necessary to continue any plant, facility, or equipment in sound working condition, and "repair" means the restoration of any plant, facility, or equipment to sound working condition when it has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts, or the like. Neither "maintenance" nor "repair" includes the replacement or the improvement of any plant, facility, or equipment by replacing material which is still in sound working condition with materials of a new or different kind, quality, or design.

(j) "Operating supplies" means, in the case of a producer, any kind of material or equipment which is essential to and consumed in the conduct of his operations, but does not include any complete unit of equipment which costs more than $2,000. "Operating supplies" includes, in the case of a producer, any kind of material carried by such producer as operating supplies according to his established accounting practice in effect on December 31, 1950. It also includes items purchased by a producer for sale to his employees solely for use in his operations, if such items would have constituted operating supplies had they been issued to employees without charge. Materials incorporated in a product are operating supplies of a producer, if, but only if, they were carried as operating supplies according to the established accounting practice of the producer in effect on December 31, 1950.

(k) "Major capital addition" means machinery and equipment costing over $2,000. This definition does not include machinery and equipment for use in connection with a construction project authorized pursuant to CMP Regulation No. 6.

(l) "Minor capital addition" means any improvement, replacement, or addition of a kind carried by a producer as capital according to his established accounting practices in effect on December 31, 1950, for which the total cost of the materials acquired by such producer does not exceed $2,000. No capital addition may be subdivided for the purpose of bringing it or any part of it within this definition. In computing the cost of such improvement, replacement, or addition, for the purposes of this order, the cost of all materials obtained for such improvement, replacement, or addition shall be included whether or not acquired by use of an allotment symbol or DO rating, and whether or not ordered or delivered at different times and obtained from different suppliers.

(m) "MRO" means materials for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. It does not include capital additions. The term "minor capital addition" is specifically used whenever it is intended to be included within the provisions of this order. Materials produced or obtained for sale to other persons are not MRO of the producer or supplier.

(n) "Materials" means any raw, in-process, or manufactured commodity, equipment, component, accessory, part, or product of any kind.

(o) "Controlled materials" means steel, copper, and aluminum, in the forms and shapes indicated in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1.

(p) "Delivery order" means a delivery order as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1.

SEC. 3. *How a producer obtains controlled materials.* Subject to the limitations and restrictions specified herein, every producer shall have the right to use the allotment symbol H–8 on delivery orders for controlled materials for maintenance, repair, and operating supplies and minor capital additions. The assignment of the right to use the allotment symbol H–8 does not constitute the making of an allotment of the amount of controlled materials for MRO and minor capital additions specified in section 6 of this order. The allotment symbol H–8 may be used to acquire only that amount of controlled material actually needed for MRO and minor capital additions. A delivery order bearing the allotment symbol H–8, together with the certification provided for in section 13 of this order, shall constitute an authorized controlled material order as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1.

SEC. 4. *How a producer obtains products and materials other than controlled materials.* Subject to the limitations and restrictions specified herein, every producer shall have the right to use the rating DO–H–8 on delivery orders for products and materials other than controlled materials for MRO and minor capital additions. The rating DO–H–8 may be used to acquire such products and materials only up to that portion of the amount specified in section 6 of this order which is actually needed for the purposes of MRO and minor capital additions. A delivery order bearing the rating DO–H–8, together with the certification provided for in section 13 of this order, shall constitute a rated order for the purpose of all NPA regulations and orders.

SEC. 5. *Materials for which allotment symbol and DO rating may not be applied or extended*—(a) *Prohibited list.* The allotment symbol H–8 and the rating DO–H–8 may not be applied or extended by a producer to obtain any of the materials or articles listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 5, as from time to time amended, or in List A of NPA Reg. 2, as from time to time amended.

(b) *Limitation for minor capital additions.* The allotment symbol H–8 and the rating DO–H–8 may not be applied by a producer to obtain in any quarter (calendar or fiscal) materials for minor capital additions exceeding in the aggregate 10 percent of his quarterly MRO quota established as provided in section 6 of this order or $2,000, whichever is the greater.

(c) *Limitation for rails and track accessories.* The allotment symbol H–8 to procure rails, and the rating DO–H–8 to procure track accessories, may not be used by any producer to obtain such items in an amount to exceed the ratio of consumption by weight of these items to his production by weight for the average of the years 1948, 1949, and 1950. The ratio shall be separately calculated for (1) rails and (2) track accessories.

SEC. 6. *Quarterly MRO quotas*—(a) *The quota base.* A producer who applies the allotment symbol H–8 to buy controlled materials or the rating DO–H–8 to buy products and materials other than controlled materials must establish his quarterly MRO quota. In calculating the MRO quota base, a producer shall multiply by twelve the monthly average of all expenditures by him in the base period for MRO (except materials listed in List A of NPA Reg. 2), even though such MRO consists of materials listed in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 5. Expenditures during the base period for capital additions may not be included in the computation of the quota base.

(b) *Standard base period.* The standard base period is the last 9 months of 1950.

(c) *Fiscal-year base period.* If a producer operated on the basis of a fiscal year prior to March 1, 1951, he may elect, after excluding the first 3 months of 1950, to take as his base period the remaining 9 months of his last fiscal year ending prior to March 1, 1951. After such election has been made it may not thereafter be changed without the prior written approval of DSFA.

(d) *Standard quota.* The standard quarterly quota is 30 percent of the quota base.

(e) *Seasonal quotas.* A producer may elect to establish seasonal quarterly quotas. An election so made may not be changed thereafter without the prior written approval of DSFA. Such seasonal quota for all 4 quarters shall be 120 percent of the quota base of such producer, and may be divided among the four quarters in accordance with the seasonal requirements of the producer.

(f) *Producer not in operation throughout the base period.* A producer not in operation throughout his entire base period shall establish his quarterly MRO quota as follows:

(1) *Producer operating during part of the base period.* A producer who was in operation during a part but not all of the base period shall determine his quota base by computing the amount he would have spent for MRO except materials listed in List A of NPA Reg. 2, in his base period had he continued to spend therefor throughout the base period at the same rate as during the part of the base period in which he was in operation, making necessary corrections to compensate for seasonal or other exceptional characteristics of the period in which he was in operation. His standard quarterly MRO quota is 30 percent of his quota base. If such producer elects to

establish seasonal quarterly quotas, as above provided, he may divide 120 percent of his quota base into 4 quarterly MRO quotas in accordance with the seasonal demands of the activity in which he is engaged.

(2) *Producer not in operation during any of the base period.* If a producer was not in operation in any part of his base period, his quarterly MRO quota (standard or seasonal) shall be the amount he determines to be necessary for his operation. The quota of such producer may not, however, exceed $5,000 for any quarter without prior written approval of DSFA.

(3) *Notice to DSFA.* A producer who establishes a quarterly MRO quota in excess of $3,000 pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall, within 30 days after he first applies either the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8, notify DSFA in writing of the quota he has established, the base period he used, the method he used in computing his quota, and the corrections he made for seasonal or other factors.

SEC. 7. *Charges against quota*—(a) *When to charge against quota.* A producer may elect to charge expenditures against his MRO quota for the quarter (calendar or fiscal) in which his purchase order specifies delivery is to be made (the delivery basis), or against his MRO quota for the quarter in which the materials are actually received (the receipts basis). Having elected to use one method, he may not thereafter change to the other without prior written approval of DSFA. No producer shall order for delivery (or, if on a receipts basis, receive) during the first month of any quarter more than 40 percent of his quarterly quota for that quarter.

(b) *What to charge against quota.* A producer shall charge against his MRO quota in a quarter:

(1) All expenditures for materials for MRO (except materials listed in List A of NPA Reg. 2) ordered for delivery (or, if on the receipts basis, received) during the quarter whether or not obtained by use of the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8, and

(2) All expenditures for minor capital additions ordered for delivery (or, if on the receipts basis, received) during the quarter if, but only if, obtained by the use of the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8.

(c) *Exceeding quota.* No producer shall order for delivery or receive in any quarter, MRO and materials for minor capital additions in excess of his quarterly quota, except:

(1) A producer may order for delivery or receive in any quarter MRO and materials for minor capital additions aggregating not more than $3,000 without regard to quota limitations.

(2) A producer who uses the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8 to order for delivery during any quarter (or, if on a receipts basis, actually to receive) materials which aggregate not more than 20 percent of his MRO quota for such quarter, may, in addition, order for delivery (or receive) in such quarter other material for MRO and minor capital additions without the use of the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8 and without regard to quota limitations.

SEC. 8. *Materials obtained for benefit of another*—(a) *Materials supplied by service trades.* Any business enterprise (such as a service repair shop) engaged in doing maintenance or repair work or installing minor capital additions for any producer may apply the allotment symbol H–8 to obtain controlled materials, and the rating DO–H–8 to obtain products and materials other than controlled materials, to the same extent that such producer would be entitled to apply that allotment symbol or DO rating if he were doing the work himself. The cost of materials so obtained shall be charged to the MRO quota of the producer for whom the work is done.

(b) *Obligation to supply MRO under lease or other agreement.* For the purposes of this order, a person who is obligated to maintain, repair, or operate any coal mine, coke plant, or coal or coke processing or preparation plant, under the terms of any lease or other agreement for the use of such property by a producer, shall be deemed to be a producer and may apply the allotment symbol H–8 to obtain controlled materials, or the rating DO–H–8 to obtain products and materials other than controlled materials, needed for such purposes. Expenditures for such materials shall be charged to the MRO quota of the person thus applying that allotment symbol or DO rating, except that, if his purchase is made on a reimbursable basis for the account of the producer using the property, the MRO quota of the latter shall be charged.

SEC. 9. *Use of materials. If a producer* has obtained materials for MRO or minor capital additions by applying the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8, as the case may be, he may use them for a different purpose if, under an authorized production schedule or an authorized construction schedule, he could have applied any other allotment symbol or DO rating to acquire them for such purpose. If he does use them for such other purpose, however, he may not use the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8 to replace them in inventory. To replace such materials in inventory, he may use only the allotment symbol or the DO rating under such authorized production schedule or authorized construction schedule which he might have applied to obtain them for the purpose for which he used them. If he uses such materials obtained by applying the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8 for such other purpose, his records must be adequate to show that his purchases of materials are substantially proportionate to his authorized production schedule or authorized construction schedule.

SEC. 10. *Restrictions on receipts and inventories.* No producer shall receive any delivery of MRO material under the provisions of this order which would increase his inventory of such MRO material to an amount greater than the minimum necessary to sustain his current level of operations; and the ratio of such inventory to current production shall in no event exceed on a quantitative basis the ratio of average inventory to average production for the calendar years 1948, 1949, and 1950 (or the three preceding fiscal years ending prior to December 31, 1950).

SEC. 11. *Supplier receiving orders improperly bearing allotment symbol or DO rating.* When a supplier has received a purchase order bearing the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8, which symbol or rating he knows, or has reason to believe, has been applied or extended in violation of any regulation or order of NPA, the supplier shall refuse to accept it as an authorized controlled material order or a rated order. In such event the supplier shall advise the buyer of his reason for such refusal and shall advise DSFA of his receipt of the order, his refusal to accept it, and his reason for such action.

SEC. 12. *Exemption.* CMP Regulation No. 5 permits a person to obtain MRO in accordance with the terms of that regulation. A producer who operates a coke plant or a coke preparation or processing plant as part of an integrated steel plant shall notify NPA and DFSA in writing within 30 days from the effective date of this order whether or not, for the purposes of obtaining MRO, he elects to treat his coke plant or coke preparation or processing plant as part of that integrated steel plant and subject to the provisions of CMP Regulation No. 5, or to treat such plants as facilities for the production of solid fuels and subject to the provisions of this order.

SEC. 13. *Certification.*—(a) *Controlled materials.* A producer placing a delivery order for controlled materials shall indicate on such order, or on a separate paper attached thereto, the allotment symbol H–8, together with the abbreviated designation of the calendar quarter and year for which the quota is valid (such as "H–8–4Q51" for an order for delivery of controlled materials in the fourth calendar quarter of the year 1951). Each such delivery order shall bear the following certification:

Certified under NPA Order M–87

Such an order shall constitute an authorized controlled material order when signed as provided in NPA Reg. 2.

(b) *Products and materials other than controlled materials.* A producer placing a delivery order for products and materials other than controlled materials shall indicate on such order the rating DO–H–8. Each such delivery order shall bear the following certification:

Certified under NPA Order M–87

The producer shall sign the order as provided in NPA Reg. 2.

(c) *Representation of authority.* The certification provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall constitute a representation to the supplier, NPA, and DSFA that the producer is authorized under the provisions of this order to obtain the controlled materials or products and materials other than

controlled materials indicated on the delivery order.

SEC. 14. *Applications for adjustment or exception.* (a) Any producer subject to any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by other producers, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. Requests for adjustment or exception to MRO quota shall include the following information, preferably in tabular form by quarters, for the 3 quarters of the base period specified in section 6 (b) of this order (or, for the quarters of the base period during which he was in operation, in the case of a producer operating only during part of the base period, as specified in section 6 (f) (1) of this order): production in tons; total expenditures for MRO; and expenditures per ton for MRO. Such requests shall also include the following information, preferably in tabular form, for each quarter or quarters for which adjustment or exception is requested: estimated production in tons; requested MRO quota in dollars; and requested MRO expenditures per ton. The basis for the estimated production and the reasons for any variations between the requested MRO expenditures per ton for each quarter or quarters, for which adjustment or exception is requested, and the total expenditures per ton for MRO in the 1950 base period, shall also be stated.

(b) Adjustments and exceptions may be granted by DSFA in accordance with authority delegated by NPA and, in the event of any adjustment increasing a producer's quarterly MRO quota, the increased quota becomes his standard quota unless the increase is granted on a temporary or seasonal basis or is otherwise restricted by the terms of the authorization. An increased quarterly MRO quota granted as a seasonal quota may be used only in the corresponding quarter of subsequent years.

(c) An increase in quota granted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section is not retroactive.

(d) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and in order to provide an orderly transition from NPA Reg. 4 and CMP Regulation No. 5 to this order, any adjustments or exceptions granted to a producer for the second quarter of the calendar year 1951, under the provisions of NPA Reg. 4, or for the third quarter under CMP Regulation No. 5, shall continue to apply for the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1951, but shall not apply thereafter. A producer who wishes to have any such adjustment or exception apply for any period after the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1951 shall, on or before November 15, 1951, file a request for adjustment or exception as specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

SEC. 15. *Major capital additions.* (a) A producer who has filed Form DSFA–1 in accordance with Order SFO–1 may apply to DSFA for priorities assistance to obtain machinery, equipment, or materials for major capital additions. Such application shall be made by letter giving the following information: (1) Description of machinery, equipment, or materials required; (2) name of manufacturer or supplier; (3) date and number of purchase order; (4) approximate dollar value; (5) extent of efforts to obtain machinery, equipment, or materials without priorities assistance; (6) reason for the need for the machinery, equipment, or materials, and the results in terms of production; and (7) supplier's anticipated delivery date (i) without priority rating, and (ii) if priority rating is applied.

(b) Applications may be granted by DSFA in accordance with authority delegated by NPA and, in such event, an appropriate authorization will be issued by DSFA, permitting use of a rating to obtain the major capital addition.

SEC. 16. *Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.* The provisions of all other NPA regulations and orders which are not in conflict with this order remain in full force and effect. Nothing in this order shall be construed as applicable to any material under allocation or as relieving any person from the obligation of complying with such limitations on acquisition or use of materials or such other provisions as may be contained in any applicable regulation or order of NPA or with any order or regulation of any other competent authority.

SEC. 17. *Records and reports*—(a) *Records to be kept.* Each producer who makes any use of the allotment symbol H–8 or the rating DO–H–8 pursuant to this order shall make and preserve at his regular place of business for at least 2 years, accurate and complete records showing what his quarterly MRO quotas are, how he computed them, the factual justification for them and for corrections or revisions thereof, any elections made as to the use of seasonal quotas, methods of figuring quotas and charges against them, and other options exercised, as well as records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, and use of all materials for use as MRO or minor capital additions, whether or not by use of such allotment symbol or rating. All of the above records must be maintained in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction that the provisions of this order have been met. This requirement does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records disclose the above data and supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of originals by such persons who have or who may maintain such microfilm or other photographic records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) *Inspection and audit.* All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of DSFA.

(c) *Other records and reports.* A producer subject to this order shall make such further records and submit such reports to DSFA as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 18. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to Defense Solid Fuels Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M–87.

SEC. 19. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials, or of using facilities under priority or allocation control, and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

This order shall take effect on October 24, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51–12887; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 10:04 a. m.]

Chapter XVIII — National Shipping Authority, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce

[NSA Order No. 1 (AGE–1, Amdt. 2)]

NSA 1 (AGE–1)—GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS AND BERTH AGENTS

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 51–12615, appearing at page 10747 of the issue for Saturday, October 20, 1951, the following change should be made:

In the third sentence of paragraph (a) of Article 6, *Insurance and indemnification*, the word "such" should be "each," so that the sentence will read: "Marine and war risk insurance with respect to each vessel assigned hereunder against protection and indemnity, general average, salvage and collision liabilities shall be without limit, as between the United States and the Berth Agent, as to the amount of any claim or the aggregate of any claims thereunder."

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

PART 19—WAIVERS OF NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

ABLE SEAMEN EMPLOYED ON MERCHANT VESSELS OTHER THAN GREAT LAKES' VESSELS

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations affecting § 19.10, see Title 46, Chapter I, Part 154, *infra*.

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter N—Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles or Substances and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels

[CGFR 51-19]

PART 146—TRANSPORTATION OR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES OR OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES OR SUBSTANCES, AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS ON BOARD VESSELS

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F. R. 6521), the following corrections shall be made in Coast Guard Document CGFR 51-19, Federal Register Document 51-8521, filed July 23, 1951, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated July 24, 1951, 16 F. R. 7211-7262:

Section 146.21-100 *Table D—Classification: Inflammable liquids* is corrected as follows:

1. For "acetone" (16 F. R. 7222) the required conditions for transportation set forth in column 4 under "outside containers" for "steel barrels or drums" is corrected by changing the phrase "(ICC-17E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap." to "(ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap."

2. For "ethyl methyl ether" (16 F. R. 7237) the required conditions for transportation set forth in columns 6 and 7 are corrected by inserting the following note under "outside containers": NOTE: Total number of one or both type packages shall not exceed ten (10) on any voyage."

(R. S. 4405 and 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170)

Dated: October 18, 1951.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12811; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

Subchapter O—Regulations Applicable to Certain Vessels During Emergency

[CGFR 51-50]

PART 154—WAIVERS OF NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS [1]

ABLE SEAMEN EMPLOYED ON MERCHANT VESSELS OTHER THAN GREAT LAKES VESSELS

The purpose of the following amendment to 46 CFR 154.10, regarding employment of able seamen on merchant vessels, is to extend its application to include passenger vessels. This waiver order modifies certain statutory requirements regarding percentage of able seamen required in the crews of merchant vessels to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as are set forth below. This waiver is also published in 33 CFR 19.10 and the change in 46 CFR 154.10 shall likewise be made in 33 CFR 19.10. Because of the urgency of providing general waiver authority in the interest of national defense it is hereby found that compliance with the notice of proposed rule making, public rule making procedure thereon, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by an order of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 23, 1951, identified as CGFR 51-1, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated January 26, 1951 (16 F. R 731), the following waiver order is promulgated and § 154.10 is amended to read as follows which shall become effective on and after October 5, 1951:

§ 154.10 *Able seamen employed on merchant vessels other than Great Lakes vessels*—(a) *Waiver.* I hereby waive compliance with the provisions of section 13 of the act of March 4, 1915, as amended (38 Stat. 1169, sec. 1, 50 Stat. 199; 46 U. S. C. 672 (a)), to the extent that when properly qualified able seamen are not available to man merchant vessels of the United States other than those navigating the Great Lakes, to allow seamen examined and rated able seamen under said section after having served on deck 12 months at sea or on the Great Lakes, to compose not more than one-half of the number of able seamen required by such section to be shipped or employed on merchant vessels other than those navigating the Great Lakes.

(b) *Terms and conditions.* The employment of seamen examined and rated able seamen after having served on deck 12 months at sea or on the Great Lakes, as herein authorized, shall be permitted only to the extent of the nonavailability of properly qualified able seamen, as determined after reasonable efforts made by the master, owner and others concerned to secure the employment of properly qualified able seamen, and in no event to exceed one-half the number of able seamen required by law to be employed on any merchant vessel other than those navigating the Great Lakes, and as specified in the vessel's certificate of inspection.

(c) *Penalties.* The failure of the master of any vessel sailing with a deficiency in the required complement of able seamen to comply with the conditions required by this waiver shall be considered misconduct within the meaning of R. S. 4450, as amended, 46 U. S. C. 239, and shall constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of the license of such matter; and shall subject him and the owners to all other penalties provided by law. No penalty shall be imposed as a consequence of any waiver made effective pursuant hereto.

(d) *Effective date.* This order shall be in effect on and after October 5, 1951.

(Pub. Law 891, 81st Cong.)

Dated: October 18, 1951.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12812; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[1] This is also codified in 33 CFR Part 19.

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 2—FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

AERONAUTICAL ADVISORY STATION

At the session of the Federal Communications Commission held in its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above captioned matter.

It appearing, that the Commission has on this day adopted an amendment of Part 9 of its rules in Docket 10003 which, among other things, amended the definition of aeronautical advisory stations; and

It further appearing, that the foregoing amendment of the definition necessitates an editorial change of § 2.1 of Part 2 of the Commission's rules;

It is ordered, That, pursuant to the authority contained in sections 4 (i) and 303 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, the definition of aeronautical advisory station in § 2.1 of Part 2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Aeronautical advisory station (FAA). An aeronautical station used for advisory and civil defense communications with private aircraft stations.

(Sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303. Interprets or applies sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154)

Released: October 18, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12779; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10003]

PART 9—AERONAUTICAL SERVICES

USE OF FREQUENCY BY PRIVATE AIRCRAFT ENGAGED IN CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

At the session of the Federal Communications Commission held in its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above captioned matter which proposed to amend Part 9, the Commission's rules and regulations governing Aeronautical Services, in order to permit private aircraft engaged in civil defense activities to use the frequency 122.8 Mc. which at the present time is being used for communications between private aircraft and aeronautical advisory stations:

It appearing, that in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, a notice of proposed rule making was duly published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 24, 1951, which notice proposed the above amendment to the Commission's rules; and

It further appearing, that the period in which interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit comments ex-

pired and all comments have been considered; and

It further appearing, that the text of the amendment herein ordered conforms to that published in the notice of proposed rule making with the exception of certain editorial changes made for the purpose of clarification; and

It further appearing, that this amendment relieves a restriction on the use of the frequency 122.8 Mc. by permitting additional communications thereon and therefore may be made effective immediately; and

It further appearing, that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by this amendment, the authority for which is contained in sections 4 (i), 303 (a), (b) (c), (d) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

It is ordered, That effective immediately, Part 9, the Commission's rules and regulations governing Aeronautical Services, is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 303, 48 Stat. 1082, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 303. Interprets or applies sec. 4, 48 Stat. 1066, as amended; 47 U. S. C. 154)

Released: October 18, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

Sections 9.10, 9.1001 and 9.1004 are amended to read as follows:

§ 9.10 *Aeronautical advisory station.* An aeronautical station used for advisory and civil defense communications with private aircraft stations.

§ 9.1001 *Eligibility for station license.* (a) Authorizations for aeronautical advisory stations will be issued only to the owner or operator of a landing area, not served by an airdrome control station.

(b) Only one aeronautical advisory station will be authorized at a landing area.

§ 9.1004 *Scope of service.* Aeronautical advisory stations shall not be used for air traffic control. Such stations, for the purpose of communicating with aircraft engaged in civil defense activities, may be moved from place to place and operated at unspecified locations, except at landing areas served by airdrome control stations or other aeronautical advisory stations. Permissible communications of an aeronautical advisory station are as follows:

(a) *Advisory.* Communications shall be limited to the necessities of safe and expeditious operation of aircraft, pertaining to the conditions of runways, types of fuel available, wind conditions, available weather information or other information necessary for aircraft operations.

(b) *Civil defense.* (i) The frequency 122.8 Mc may be used in addition to its normal purposes for communications with private aircraft engaged in organized civil defense activities in time of enemy attack or immediately thereafter.

(ii) These communications also may be handled on a secondary basis to provide communication with private aircraft engaged in organized civil defense activities in preparation for anticipated enemy attack.

"Civil defense" is defined, for this purpose, in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress as follows:

The term "civil defense" means all those activities and measures designed or undertaken (1) to minimize the effects upon the civilian population caused or which would be caused by an attack upon the United States, (2) to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by any such attack, and (3) to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. Such term shall include, but shall not be limited to, (a) measures to be taken in preparation for anticipated attack (including the establishment of appropriate organizations, operational plans, and supporting agreements; the recruitment and training of personnel; the conduct of research; the procurement and stockpiling of necessary materials and supplies; the provision of suitable warning systems; the construction or preparation of shelters, shelter areas, and control centers; and when appropriate, the nonmilitary evacuation of civil population), (b) measures to be taken during attack (including the enforcement of passive defense regulations prescribed by duly established military or civil authorities; the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas; the control of traffic and panic; and the control and use of lighting and civil communications); and (c) measures to be taken following attack (including activities for fire fighting; rescue, emergency medical, health and sanitation services; monitoring for specific hazards of special weapons; unexploded bomb reconnaissance; essential debris clearance; emergency welfare measures; and immediately essential emergency repair or restoration of damaged vital facilities).

[F. R. Doc. 51-12780; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 721]

CORN

NOTICE OF DETERMINIATIONS PERTAINING TO MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1952 CROP

Section 322 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1322), requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether marketing quotas shall be in effect on the 1952 crop of corn and, if quotas are required, to proclaim such quotas not later than November 15, 1951. Sections 327 and 328 of the act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1327, 1328), require the Secretary not later than February 1, 1952, to proclaim the commercial corn-producing area and the acreage allotment of corn for the calendar year 1952.

In preparing to make such determination and issue such proclamations, the Secretary has under consideration sections 304 and 371 (b) of the act, which provide, in effect, that the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the act shall not be invoked with respect to any one of the several commodities to which farm marketing quotas are applicable in case the Secretary finds that acreage allotments and marketing quotas should be dispensed with to protect consumers, to meet a national emergency, or to provide a material increase in exports.

Prior to the determination and proclamations with respect to marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1952 crop of corn, consideration will be given to any data, views, and recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All written submissions must be postmarked not later than 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of October 1951.

[SEAL] G. F. GEISSLER,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12791; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 730]

RICE

NOTICE OF DETERMINATIONS PERTAINING TO MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1952 CROP

Section 354 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1354 (a)), requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether marketing quotas shall be in effect on the 1952 crop of rice and, if quotas are required, to proclaim such quotas not later than December 31, 1951. Section 352 of the act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1352), requires the Secretary not later than December 31, 1951, to proclaim the national acreage allotment of rice for the calendar year 1952.

In preparing to make such determination and issue such proclamations, the Secretary has under consideration sections 304 and 371 (b) of the act, which provide, in effect, that the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the act shall not be invoked with respect to any one of the several commodities to which farm marketing quotas are applicable in case the Secretary finds that acreage allotments and marketing quotas should be dispensed with to protect

consumers, to meet a national emergency, or to provide a material increase in exports.

Prior to the determination and proclamations with respect to marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1952 crop of rice, consideration will be given to any data, views, and recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All written submissions must be postmarked not later than 20 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of October 1951.

[SEAL] G. F. GEISSLER, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12792; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 811]

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS, QUOTAS, AND QUOTA DEFICITS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1952

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U. S. C. Sup. I, 1100), the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine the sugar requirements and to establish sugar quotas for the calendar year 1952 (1) for the continental United States pursuant to sections 201 and 202 of the act, and (2) for local consumption in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico pursuant to sections 201 and 203 of the act. The Secretary is also preparing to determine whether any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1952 and to reallot, pursuant to section 204, any quota deficit so determined.

Section 201 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine for each calendar year the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States. In making such determinations, the Secretary is directed to use as a basis the amount of sugar distributed for consumption during the 12 months ending October 31 last and to adjust such amount for any deficiency or surplus in inventories of sugar and for changes in consumption because of the changes in population and demand conditions. The Secretary is also directed to take into consideration certain standards with a view to providing such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry. The standards to be taken into consideration include those enumerated above and also the level and trend of consumer purchasing power and the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar that would result from such determination and the general cost of living in the United States as compared with the relationship between prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States obtaining during 1947 prior to the termination of price control.

Section 202 of the act provides for fixed quotas for the domestic areas and for the Republic of the Philippines and for the apportionment of the balance of the requirements to foreign countries other than the Republic of the Phtilippines in accordance with stated percentages.

Section 203 of the act provides that the Secretary also shall determine in accordance with such provisions of section 201 as he deems applicable, the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico and shall establish quotas for local consumption in such areas equal to the amounts so determined.

Section 204 of the act provides that the Secretary shall from time to time during the calendar year determine whether in view of various factors specified in the act, any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area. Section 204 further provides that upon a finding that any such area will be unable to market its quota, the deficit so determined shall be reallocated, in accordance with a stated formula.

A public hearing will be held in Washington, D. C., in the Auditorium, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, on November 29, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., for the purpose of affording interested persons an opportunity to present orally any data, views, or arguments with respect to the determination of sugar requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the calendar year 1952. The principal matters for consideration at the hearing relate to (1) the manner of determining deficiencies or surpluses in inventories of sugar, (2) the effect of various changes in demand conditions, (3) the effect of the prospective 1952 level and trend of consumer purchasing power, (4) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale price of refined sugar and the general cost of living in the United States should be employed or considered, and (5) the relative importance of the foregoing factors in determining the sugar requirements for 1952.

Prior to the issuance of regulations setting forth the sugar requirements for the continental United States for the calendar year 1952 and the sugar quotas for 1952 for domestic and foreign areas, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are presented at the hearing or which are submitted in writing to the Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Prior to the issuance of regulations setting forth (1) the sugar requirements for Hawaii and for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1952 and the sugar quotas for 1952 for local consumption in such areas, and (2) the amount by which any domestic area, the Republic of the Philippines, or Cuba will be unable to market the quota for such area in 1952 and the reallotment of such deficit, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. Written data, views, or arguments must be submitted in quadruplicate and must be received not later than December 14, 1951. Such data, views, or arguments submitted at the hearing will be accepted as a part of the record, but will not be copied into the transcript of the oral testimony given at the hearing. All such data, views, or arguments will be available for examination at the office of the Hearing Clerk.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of October 1951.

[SEAL] G. F. GEISSLER, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12837; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:58 a. m]

[7 CFR Part 933]

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING WITH RESPECT TO EXPENSES AND FIXING OF RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1951-52 FISCAL PERIOD

Consideration is being given to the following proposals submitted by the Growers Administrative Committee, established under Marketing Agreement No. 84, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, as the agency to administer the terms and provisions thereof: (1) That the Secretary of Agriculture find that expenses not to exceed $136,000, will be necessarily incurred during the fiscal period August 1, 1951, to July 31, 1952, for the maintenance and functioning of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and (2) that the Secretary of Agriculture fix, as each handler's share of such expenses, the rate of assessment, which each handler shall pay during the aforesaid fiscal period in accordance with the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, at $0.004 per standard pack box of fruit shipped by such handler during such fiscal period.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with the aforesaid proposals shall file the same with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Room 2077 South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 10th day after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All documents should be filed in quadruplicate.

As used herein, "handler," "shipped," "fruit," "fiscal period," and "standard packed box" shall have the same meaning as is given to each such term in the

said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Issued this 19th day of October 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12836; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 993]

HANDLING OF DRIED PRUNES PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING WITH RESPECT TO APPROVAL OF A BUDGET OF EXPENSES OF PRUNE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1951-52 CROP YEAR AND FIXING RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR SUCH YEAR

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture is considering a proposed rule to approve a budget of expenses for the Prune Administrative Committee for the 1951-52 crop year, and fix a rate of assessment for such year, as hereinafter set forth, which were recommended by said committee in accordance with the provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 110, as amended, and Order No. 93, as amended (16 F. R. 8437), regulating the handling of dried prunes produced in California, effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.).

Consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are filed in triplicate with the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and received not later than the close of business on the eighth day after the date of the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except that, if said eighth day after publication should fall on a legal holiday, Saturday, or Sunday, such submission will be received by the Director not later than the close of business on the next following business day.

It will, of course, be necessary that all salary payments by the Prune Administrative Committee be in conformity with the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order No. 10161, and any supplementary order, directive, or regulation pursuant thereto.

The proposed rule is as follows:

§ 993.302 (a) *Budget of expenses of the Prune Administrative Committee for the 1951-52 crop year.* Expenses in the amount of $93,624 are reasonable and are likely to be incurred by the Prune Administrative Committee for its maintenance and functioning for the crop year beginning August 1, 1951.

(b) *Rate of assessment for the 1951-52 crop year.* Each handler shall pay to the Prune Administrative Committee, in accordance with the amended marketing agreement and amended order, an assessment rate of 70 cents for each ton of salable tonnage prunes handled by him as the first handler thereof and on all prunes sold to him from surplus tonnage for resale to other than Federal governmental agencies, during the crop year beginning August 1, 1951, which assessment rate is hereby fixed as each handler's pro rata share of the aforesaid expenses.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of October 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12838; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATION NO. 420

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), and by Departmental Order No. 2333 of June 10, 1947 (43 CFR 4.623; 12 F. R. 4025), the following described land is hereby classified as power sites insofar as title thereto remains in the United States and subject to valid existing rights; and this classification shall have full force and effect under the provisions of section 24 of the act of June 10, 1920, as amended by section 211 of the act of August 26, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 818):

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 N., R. 43 E.,
Sec. 2, unsurveyed portion of island in Snake River.
T. 1 N., R. 44 E.,
Sec. 35, lot 8.
T. 26 N., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 16, lot 2, NW¼NE¼.
T. 27 N., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 3, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 19, W½NE¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 29, SW¼NE¼, N½SE¼NE¼, N½SW¼SE¼NE¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼NE¼, N½SE¼SE¼NE¼, SE¼SE¼SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, W½NW¼NW¼SE¼, S½NW¼SE¼, E½NE¼NE¼SE¼, and S½NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 32, E½NE¼.
T. 24 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 9, W½NE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, N½SW¼SE¼.
T. 25 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 35, W½NE¼, NE¼NE¼NW¼, N½NW¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼NE¼NW¼, SE¼NW¼, and SW¼SW¼.
T. 27 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 1, SE¼NW¼, and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 13, NE¼NE¼.
T. 28 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 15, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 25, S½NW¼, and W½SW¼.
T. 21 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 21, W½NW¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 29, SW¼NE¼NE¼NW¼, E½SW¼SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NE¼NW¼SW¼, NE¼NW¼NW¼SW¼, S½NW¼NW¼SW¼, S½NW¼SW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, E½NE¼SE¼SE¼, E½SW¼SE¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 31, lots 2, 3, and 4, SW¼NE¼, and NE¼SW¼.
T. 22 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 14, W½SW¼;
Sec. 15, SE¼.
T. 23 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 12, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 23, NW¼NE¼.
T. 28 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 2, NW¼NW¼.
29 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 17, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 18, SE¼NE¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, SW¼NW¼, E½SW¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 30, NE¼NE¼, and SW¼NE¼.
T. 18 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 4, SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, E½NW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 16, W½NW¼;
Sec. 17, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, SW¼NE¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 29, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 30, NE¼NE¼, and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 31, lot 3, E½SW¼, and SW¼SE¼.
T. 19 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 4, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 10, S½SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, N½NW¼, and SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 21, SW¼NE¼.
T. 20 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 12, NW¼NW¼, and SW¼;
Sec. 13, NW¼NE¼, and NW¼;
Sec. 14, SE¼NE¼, NE¼SE¼, NE¼NW¼SE¼, E½W½NW¼SE¼, SE¼NW¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 22, lot 3;
Sec. 23, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, SW¼ and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 26, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 33, NW¼NE¼.
T. 29 N., R. 4 W.,
Sec. 3, lot 3, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 12, SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 13, NW¼NE¼, SW¼NW¼, and SW¼;
Sec. 25, SE¼NE¼, and NE¼NW¼.
T. 16 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 6, lot 2.
T. 17 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 1, lot 3;
Sec. 11, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 14, NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, W½NE¼, and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 32, NE¼SW¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 33, N½NW¼.
T. 32 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 11, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 15, lots 2 and 3, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 29, lot 1;
Sec. 34, lot 3.
T. 11 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 18, lot 4;
Sec. 19, lots 3 and 4.
T. 15 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 4;
Sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, SE¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, SW¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, and 3, NE¼NW¼;

Sec. 18, lots 1, and 2;
Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 30, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 31, lots 1 and 2.
T. 16 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 1, lots 2 and 4, NE¼SW¼ and S½SW¼;
Sec. 2, lot 1, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 10, lots 3 and 4;
Sec. 15, lot 5, NW¼NE¼ and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 21, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 22, lot 1, SW¼NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 28, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S½NE¼, E½W½, and N½SE¼.
T. 11 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 4;
Sec. 8, lots 2, 3, and 5;
Sec. 20, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 21, lot 3;
Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5;
Sec. 25, lot 1;
Sec. 28, lot 2.
T. 12 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 6, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 7, lot 1;
Sec. 18, SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 20, NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 33, lots 3, and 4, SE¼SW¼.
T. 13 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 4, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 6, lot 1;
Sec. 7, lot 1;
Sec. 8, lots 1, and 2;
Sec. 17, lots 1, and 2, SW¼NE¼, and S½NW¼;
Sec. 20, lots 1, and 2;
Sec. 29, lots 3, and 4;
Sec. 32, NW¼SW¼.
T. 14 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 13, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 14, lots 1, and 3;
Sec. 23, lots 1, and 2, E½SE¼;
Sec. 24, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 26, lot 2, NE¼NE¼, and SE¼NW¼;
Sec. 27, lot 1, S½SW¼;
Sec. 28, lot 2;
Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, NE¼NE¼.
T. 6 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 17, SW¼NE¼.

The area described aggregates 10,356 acres.

Dated: October 17, 1951.

THOMAS B. NOLAN,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12764; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

The statements with respect to the organization and procedures of the United States Secret Service are revised to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Control organization.* (a) The origin of the United States Secret Service may be traced from June 23, 1860, when the Congress appropriated $10,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the suppression of counterfeiting of United States coins (12 Stat. 102). The first Chief of the Secret Service was appointed on July 5, 1865. The Chief of the Secret Service, aided by an Assistant Chief and an Executive Aide to the Chief, supervises the activities of the Service subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Chief is charged with the direction of the White House Police Force, the Uniformed Force of the Secret Service, and the Field and Departmental Forces of the Secret Service.

(b) A major function of the Secret Service, since the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, has been the protection of the President of the United States. Other major functions and duties are as follows: Protection of the President's immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice-President at his request, the White House, and buildings housing Treasury Department activities; suppression of counterfeiting, forging, and alteration of obligations and securities, as well as coins, of the United States and of foreign governments; investigation of the forgery of endorsements on, or the fraudulent negotiation of, United States Treasury checks; protection of the production, transportation, and storage of money, securities and obligations of the United States; investigation of violations of any laws of the United States directly concerning official matters administered by and under the direct control of the Treasury Department; and other investigative and law enforcement work as provided by law or ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Secret Service powers are defined in 18 U. S. C., section 3056, as amended by section 4 of the act of July 16, 1951, Public Law 79, 82d Congress.

SEC. 2. *Field organization.* The field organization is divided into Districts, each supervised by a Special Agent-in-Charge who is directly responsible to the Chief. The following is a list of cities in which the Secret Service maintains field offices:

Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
El Paso, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Nashville, Tenn.
Newark, N. J.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Va.
Sacramento, Calif.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Calif.
San Juan, P. R.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Toledo, Ohio
Utica, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.

SEC. 3. *Public information*—(a) *Records.* Apart from records pertaining solely to matters of internal organization, the Secret Service maintains the following types of records and materials:

(1) Records containing reports, directions, and determinations pertaining to criminal investigations, protection of the President, and criminal law enforcement activities.

(2) Contraband material confiscated pursuant to law, together with descriptive records pertaining thereto.

(3) Records of public education activities relative to counterfeiting and the theft, forgery, or fraudulent negotiation of Government checks.

(4) Records of inquiries from the public relative to the application of the criminal laws enforced by the Secret Service.

(b) *Access to records*—(1) *Reports of criminal investigations; contraband.* The records in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (a) of this section are not deemed to be official records within the meaning of section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 60 Stat. 238, 5 U. S. C. 1002, but they are in any case held confidential for the reason that the information contained therein would be of material assistance to criminals and potential law violators, disclosure of which information might reduce the effectiveness of Secret Service law enforcement operations.

(2) *Records of public education activities; records of inquiries from the public.* The records described in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of paragraph (a) of this section are not deemed to constitute official records within the meaning of section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act but will, upon application to the Chief of the Secret Service or to a Special Agent-in-Charge of a District, be made available to inspection by members of the public.

(c) *Submittals and requests.* The public may secure information from, or make submittals or requests to, the Chief of the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent-in-Charge of a District Headquarters.

SEC. 4. *Delegations of final authority.* Special Agents-in-Charge of District Headquarters are authorized to make determinations in matters with respect to which the policy and practice of the United States Secret Service have been established. All final authority resides in the Secretary of the Treasury, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chief of the Secret Service.

[SEAL] E. H. FOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12813; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

[Delegation No. 2]

DEFENSE MATERIALS PROCUREMENT ADMINISTRATOR

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO CERTIFY LOANS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 774, 81st Congress, and Public Laws 69 and 96, 82d Congress), Executive Orders 10161 of September 9, 1950 (15 F. R. 6105), and 10200 of January 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 61), as amended or modified by Executive Order 10281 of August 28, 1951 (16 F. R. 8789), the authority conferred upon me by sections 310 (b) and

311 (b) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, to certify the essentiality of loans to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington is hereby delegated to the Defense Materials Procurement Administrator to the extent that such loans are a part of and in accordance with the terms of programs certified by me pursuant to section 307 of Executive Order 10161, as amended.

The authority herein delegated may be redelegated.

This delegation shall take effect as of October 25, 1951.

MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Defense Production Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12888; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 10:04 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of International Trade

[Case No. 105]

FREDERICK L. SUNLEY ET AL.

ORDER REVOKING AND DENYING LICENSE PRIVILEGES

In the matter of Frederick L. Sunley, Nathan M. Becker, British American & Eastern Co., Inc., Fifty Broadway, New York 4, New York; John H. Ronai, Erwin Bergman, Madison Mercantile Products, Inc., Nine South William Street, New York 4, New York; Case No. 105.

This proceeding was begun on February 16, 1951, by a letter to the above-named respondents wherein the Director of the Investigation Staff, Office of International Trade, charged respondents with having violated the act of July 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, and the export control regulations promulgated thereunder.

The charging letter alleged, in substance, that between November 1948 and February 1949, respondents violated the export control regulations by trafficking in export licenses, by effecting unauthorized exportations of tinplate from the United States, and by making false representations on export control documents relating thereto.

A hearing was duly held on the charges on April 10, 1951, before the Compliance Commissioner in Washington, D. C., at which the corporate and individual respondents named in the charging letter were all represented by counsel, and all individuals except respondent Erwin Bergman appeared in person. The Investigation Staff was represented by the Legal Staff, Office of International Trade.

The Compliance Commissioner filed his report of such proceedings, under date of August 2, 1951, with the Assistant Director for Export Supply.

It appears from the record and the Compliance Commissioner's report that respondents British American & Eastern Co., Inc. (hereinafter called British), and Madison Mercantile Products, Inc. (hereinafter called Madison), are and at all the times relevant to this proceeding were domestic corporations engaged in the export-import business in New York City and abroad, and that the individual respondents named are the responsible officials thereof, each of whom is charged with responsibility because of his knowledge and participation in the actions forming the basis for the charges against their respective corporations. Respondents John H. Ronai and Erwin Bergman are, respectively, president and secretary-treasurer of Madison Mercantile Products, Inc.; respondents Frederick L. Sunley and Nathan M. Becker are, respectively, president-treasurer and assistant secretary of British American & Eastern Co., Inc.

In September 1948, British held an order to sell to a purchaser in Vienna, Austria, 650 net tons of tinplate, and on the basis of two license applications, obtained from the Office of International Trade on October 1, 1948, two validated export licenses authorizing the export of 440 tons and 210 tons, respectively, to the aforesaid purchaser. Because said purchaser was later able to obtain ECA financing only for 430 tons, this smaller quantity was exported by British during January and February 1949, under the authority of the licenses held, each of which was partially used to effect the export.

It further appears from the record and the Compliance Commissioner's report that Madison, knowing the difficulty of British's consignee to finance the entire order, advised British that it could arrange for the balance of the tinplate to go to Austria through a customer of Madison's in Europe, which would barter the tinplate to the Austrian consignee for other goods. Later, when British knew that the balance of the 650 tons were not to be purchased by its Austrian consignee pursuant to the original order, it agreed to enter into the arrangement with Madison. Accordingly, British sold 210 tons to, and received payment at the price named in the license from, Madison, and the latter in turn at a profit sold it to and was paid by its foreign customer. Without seeking authorization from the Office of International Trade, British effectuated the arrangement by shipping the tinplate in January and February 1949 through the use of, and to the consignee named in, its export licenses, and gave the negotiable shipping documents therefor to Madison, who transmitted them to its foreign customer. The foreign customer thereby gained control of the tinplate, and without respondents' knowledge diverted all or a large part of it to Yugoslavia.

It further appears from the record and the Compliance Commissioner's report that by such actions British knowingly failed to return said validated licenses or either of them to the Office of International Trade for reduction to 430 tons upon learning that the balance of the tinplate was not to be exported by it in accordance with the provisions of said licenses, or failed at such time to obtain the consent of the Office of International Trade to its transaction with Madison; that British and Madison knowingly exported 210 tons of tinplate from the United States without the authorization of any validated license, used export control documents to effect unauthorized exportations from the United States, transferred said export control documents other than for the true account of and as true agent in fact for the licensee, effected a substitution for the parties named in the said export control documents, and made false representations and certifications on each of four shipper's export declarations and bills of lading, namely, that British was the exporter and shipper, that British's original consignee was the purchaser and ultimate consignee, and that the validated licenses referred to thereon authorized such exportations, all without the authorization or consent of the Office of International Trade and contrary to the export control law and regulations.

It further appears from the record and the Compliance Commissioner's report that this isolated instance of trafficking, respondents' otherwise good record regarding observance of the export control regulations, their belief that the tinplate was destined for Austria, and their lack of knowledge that Madison's customer intended to divert the commodity to Yugoslavia, are factors in mitigation of the violations.

It further appears from the Compliance Commissioner's report that the Investigation Staff is instituting compliance action against Madison's customer for its violations of the export control law and regulations.

The Compliance Commissioner has recommended that an order be issued which declares that all outstanding export licenses held by or issued in the names of respondents or any of them be revoked and forthwith returned to the Office of International Trade for cancellation; that respondents be denied for a period of three months from the date of the order the privilege of participating directly or indirectly in any capacity in (a) the exportation of any Positive List commodities from the United States to any foreign destination, including Canada, (b) in the obtaining or using any validated or general licenses therefor, and (c) in the financing, transporting, forwarding, or other servicing of such Positive List commodities; and that such order extend not only to the named respondents, but also to any person, firm, corporation or other business organization with which they or any of them may be now or hereafter related by ownership, control, position of responsibility or other connection in the conduct of export trade.

The findings and recommendations of the Compliance Commissioner have been carefully considered together with the entire record, and it appears that such findings are supported by the evidence and that such recommendations are reasonable and should be adopted.

Now, therefore, it is ordered as follows:

(1) All outstanding export licenses held by or issued to respondents or any of them are hereby revoked and shall be forthwith returned to the Office of International Trade for cancellation.

(2) Respondents, and each of them, are hereby denied the privileges of directly or indirectly exporting or otherwise participating in any exportation of any commodity on the Positive List, as such list may be constituted at the time of any proposed shipment from the United States to any foreign destination,

including Canada, for a period of three months from the date of this order. Such denial of export privileges shall be deemed to include and prohibit participation directly or indirectly in any capacity (a) in the obtaining or using of validated export licenses and general licenses, (b) as a party or as a representative of a party to any export license application or to any exportation, and (c) in the financing, forwarding, transporting, or other servicing of exports for any of the aforesaid Positive List commodities.

(3) Such revocation and denial of export license privileges shall extend not only to the named respondents but also to any person, firm, corporation, or other business organization with which they or any of them may be now or hereafter related by ownership, control, position of responsibility, or other connection in the conduct of export trade.

Dated: October 19, 1951.

WALLACE S. THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Director for Export Supply.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12809; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Defense Mobilization

[RC-1; No. 42]

DOVER, DELAWARE, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Dover, Delaware, Area: This area includes Kent County and the City of Milford.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12867; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:54 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 69]

BAINBRIDGE-ELKTON, MARYLAND, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Bainbridge-Elkton, Maryland, Area: This area consists of Cecil County, Maryland.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12864; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 73]

SIDNEY, NEBRASKA, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Sidney, Nebraska, Area: This area is comprised of Cheyenne County, Nebraska.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12868; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:54 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 86]

MINERAL WELLS-WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER, 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Mineral Wells-Weatherford, Texas, Area: This area includes Palo Pinto and Parker Counties, Texas.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12862; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 166]

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Alamogordo, New Mexico, Area: This area is comprised of the following portions of Otero County: Town of Alamogordo, Tularosa Village, and Precincts 1, 2, and 3.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12863; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 205]

HARTFORD, CONN.

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 19, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Hartford, Connecticut: The area covered includes the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor in Hartford County and Bolton in Tolland County located in the central part of Connecticut.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12861; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 239]

RAPID CITY-STURGIS, SOUTH DAKOTA, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Rapid City-Sturgis, South Dakota, Area: This area includes township 1 north and township 2 north in ranges 7 east to 9 east both inclusive and township 1 south in ranges 7 and 8 east including Rapid City in Pennington County; and that part of Meade County lying west of the Black Hills Guide Meridian.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12866; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

[RC-1; No. 268]

ABERDEEN, MARYLAND, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Aberdeen, Maryland, Area: Consisting of Harford County, Maryland.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12865; Filed, Oct. 23, 1951; 3:53 p. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 9692, 10065]

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORP (WJVA)

ORDER AMENDING ISSUES

In re applications of St. Joseph Valley Broadcasting Corporation (WJVA), South Bend, Indiana, for renewal of license, Docket No. 9692, File No. BR-1877; for transfer of control, Docket No. 10065, File No. BTC-897.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the above-entitled applications of St. Joseph Valley Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of station WJVA, South Bend, Indiana, for renewal of license and for consent to transfer of control;

It appearing, that upon petition of the applicant, the Commission by order of September 26, 1951, consolidated the above-entitled applications for hearing, and enlarged the issues to permit the introduction of evidence to determine the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of the present officers, directors and stockholders of the applicant corporation;

It further appearing, that the applicant intended such inquiry to include the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of the corporation as well as the officers, directors and stockholders;

It further appearing, that such an issue would be conducive to the orderly progress of the hearing herein, and would facilitate an initial decision in the above-entitled matter.

It is ordered, That, Issue No. 2 of the Commission's order of September 26, 1951, designating the above-entitled applications for hearing in a consolidated proceeding is amended to read as follows:

2. To determine the legal, technical, financial and other qualifications of the applicant corporation and its present officers, directors and stockholders to operate station WJVA, as proposed.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12814; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Docket No. 9901]

HELENA BROADCASTING CO. (KFFA)

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re application of J. Q. Floyd, John Thomas Franklin and Sam Anderson, d/b as The Helena Broadcasting Company (KFFA), Helena, Arkansas, Docket No. 9901, File No. BP-7760; for construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration a petition requesting reconsideration, removal from hearing and grant of the above-entitled application for increase of daytime power at station KFFA, Helena, Arkansas, from 1 kw to 5 kw; and

It appearing, that the above-entitled application was designated for hearing on February 7, 1951 on issues which sought to determine, inter alia, whether there would be excessive populations residing within the 250 mv/m and 500 mv/m blanket contours; and

It further appearing, that, as determined by petitioner, the population within the 250 and 500 mv/m contours of the proposed operation would be in excess of that permitted by the Commission's standards of good engineering practice; that the proof of performance made upon the existing operation of Station KFFA and referred to in the exhibit attached to the instant petition reveals a conductivity in the pertinent area which is higher than that used by petitioner to determine the location of the proposed 250 and 500 mv/m contours; that, accordingly, the population within the 250 and 500 mv/m contours may be expected to be even greater than indicated by petitioner; and that for these reasons, among others, the Commission is unable to conclude that a grant of the above-entitled application would serve public interest, convenience, and necessity;

It is ordered, That the said petition requesting reconsideration and grant without hearing of the above-entitled application is denied;

It is further ordered, That hearing in the above-entitled matter is scheduled to commence at 10:00 a. m., on the 27th day of November, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12816; Filed, Oct. 24; 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. 9978, 9979]

SOUTHLAND BROADCASTING CO. AND FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING

In re application of Southland Broadcasting Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, Docket No. 9978, File No. BL-4056; For license to cover construction permit for Station KCIJ, Shreveport, Louisiana,

and application of Southland Broadcasting Company and Frequency Broadcasting System, Inc., Docket No. 9979, File No. BAP-149; for assignment of construction permit of Station KCIJ, Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed October 16, 1951, by Frequency Broadcasting System, Inc., proposed transferee in Docket No. 9979, requesting the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding be continued from October 24, 1951, to October 29, 1951, and that the place of hearing be changed from New Orleans, Louisiana to Shreveport, Louisiana; and

It appearing that a Pre-hearing Conference, pursuant to the provisions of § 1.813 of the Commission's rules was held October 16, 1951, in the office of the Examiner designated to preside at the hearing, at which time the counsel for Southland Broadcasting Company, Frequency Broadcasting System, Inc., and Commission were present; and

It appearing that additional time is needed by the applicants to prepare to meet the issues as specified in the Commission's order designating the applications for hearing; that many of the proposed witnesses are residents of Shreveport, Louisiana; that the records of Station KCIJ, its bank account and other documents which will be introduced in the hearing are in Shreveport; that the cost to the Government of holding the hearing at Shreveport will be substantially the same as if the hearing is held in New Orleans, Louisiana; and

Good cause having been shown that the petition to continue the hearing and change the place of hearing should be granted, counsel for all parties to the proceeding having agreed to the granting of the petition and for immediate consideration thereof;

It is ordered, This the 16th day of October 1951, that the above-entitled petition be and it is hereby granted, and the place of hearing is changed from New Orleans, Louisiana to Shreveport, Louisiana, and the hearing is continued from October 24, 1951, to October 29, 1951, beginning at 2:00 p. m. at Shreveport, Louisiana in a place subsequently to be designated by the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12782; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10023]

DESERT RADIO AND TELECASTING CO.

ORDER AMENDING ISSUES

In re application of Jobe L. Hamman, George W. Berger and Melvin Sullivan, d/b as Desert Radio and Telecasting Company, Palm Springs, California, Docket No. 10023, File No. BP-7847; for construction permit.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration its order of September 12, 1951, designating for hearing the above-entitled application;

It appearing, that this order contains an error in its reference to a certain application with which George W. Berger was connected and which is referred to in Issue No. 1, subparagraph (a);

It is ordered, That Issue No. 1, subparagraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) The preparation, submission and prosecution before this Commission of the application of Albert E. Furlow, Frank G. Forward, Roy M. Ledford, Fred H. Rohr and Mary W. Hetzler, d/b as Silver Gate Broadcasting Company (BP-4669), for a construction permit for a broadcast station at San Diego, California.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12815; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

EXPERIMENTAL CLASS 2 VHF RADIOTELEPHONE MARITIME STATIONS

ORDER EXTENDING LICENSE TERM

In the matter of extension of the license term of all outstanding Experimental Class 2 VHF Radiotelephone Maritime Stations until November 1, 1952.

At a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission, held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission, having under consideration a proposal to extend the license terms of all Experimental Class 2 VHF Radiotelephone Maritime Stations (including those operating as public coast and ship stations, respectively), which licenses will expire on November 1, 1951; and

It appearing, that the proposed extension of such license terms is necessary and desirable in order to permit the continued operation of such radio stations pending applications for and approval of type-accepted equipment for such licensees' operations on a regular basis in the Maritime Mobile Service;

It is ordered, That the license term of each outstanding Experimental Class 2 VHF Radiotelephone Maritime Station, which would otherwise expire on November 1, 1951, is extended until November 1, 1952, subject to further order of the Commission, in exact accordance with all terms and conditions of the presently effective license.

Released: October 18, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12783; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

CHIEF, SAFETY AND SPECIAL RADIO SERVICES BUREAU

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO CANCEL CONDITIONAL CLASS AMATEUR RADIO LICENSES UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration numerous cases which have arisen under the provisions of § 12.45 of its rules providing that Conditional Class amateur operator licenses based on distance from an examining point shall be subject to cancellation upon the occurrence of certain conditions set forth in the rule;

It appearing, that it would expedite the handling of the Commission's business to provide a procedure for action by the staff on the type of cases under consideration:

It is ordered, Under authority contained in section 5 (e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that authority is delegated to the Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau to cancel Conditional Class (formerly known as Class C) amateur licenses based on distance from an examining point, upon the occurrence of conditions therefor as specified in the rules.

Released: October 18, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12786; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. 10050]

CLASS B FM BROADCAST STATIONS

REVISED TENTATIVE ALLOCATION PLAN

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 17th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration a proposal to amend its revised tentative allocation plan for Class B FM Broadcast Stations; and

It appearing, that notice of proposed rule-making (FCC 51-887) setting forth the above amendment was issued by the Commission on August 29, 1951, and was duly published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (16 F. R. 9107), which notice provided that interested parties might file statements or briefs with respect to the said amendment on or before October 8, 1951; and

It further appearing, that comments were received from only one party, Dawson Broadcasting Company, and that comment favored adoption of the proposed reallocation;

It further appearing, that the favored adoption of the proposed reallocations would facilitate consideration of two pending applications for FM stations.

It is ordered, That, effective November 27, 1951, the revised tentative allocation

plan for Class B FM Broadcast Stations is amended as follows:

General area	Channels	
	Delete	Add
1. Madison, Wis.	280	281
2. Albany, Ga.	266	
Dawson, Ga.		266

Released: October 18, 1951.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12781; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Change List 10]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES, AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

SEPTEMBER 26, 1951.

Notifications under the provisions of Part III, section 2, of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Dominican Republic Broadcast Stations modifying appendix containing assignments of Dominican Republic Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph No. 47214-2) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

Call letters	Location	Power	Time designation	Radiation	Class	Probable date to commence operation
HIT	Ciudad Trujillo, 69°54' W., 18°26' N.	1240 kilocycles, 250 w	ND	U	IV	Nov. 1, 1951.
HIT	Ciudad Trujillo	1400 kilocycles, (see assignment on 1240 kc/s).				

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12784; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[Mexican Change List 134]

MEXICAN BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES, AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1951.

Notification under the provisions of Part III, section 2, of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations modifying appendix containing assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph 47214-6) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting, January 30, 1941.

Call letters	Location	Power	Time designation	Class	Probable date to commence operation
XEMS	Matamoros, Tamaulipas	1310 kilocycles (change to 1410 kc/s) 250 w.	D	IV	Dec. 1, 1951.
XEVH	Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas		U	IV	Immediately.
XECJ	Apatzingan, Michoacan	1340 kilocycles, 250 w (increase power from 100 to 250 watts).	U	IV	Dec. 1, 1951.
XEMS	Matamoros, Tamaulipas	1340 kilocycles, [1] 250 w (change to 1310 kc/s).	U	IV	
XEVH	Valle Hermoso, Tamaulipas				

[1] This is in evident error. The listing here should apparently be for 1410 kilocycles.

[SEAL] FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12785; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1811]

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP. AND SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

OCTOBER 18, 1951.

Take notice that Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Texas Eastern) a Delaware Corporation having its principal place of business at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Southern Natural Gas Company, (Southern) a Delaware Corporation having its principal place of business at Birmingham, Alabama, filed on October 10, 1951, a joint application pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the exchange of gas during temporary periods of emergency on the system of either, and further authorizing Southern to own and maintain, either in place or in stand-by condition, and to operate for such purpose, certain pipeline facilities as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Texas Eastern and Southern entered into a contract on October 2, 1951, by the terms of which each party is enabled to make deliveries to the other during an emergency on the system of the other, whenever such deliveries can assist in the alleviation of such emergency and can be made without impairing the ability of the party making the emergency delivery to meet its obligations to its customers. To permit the exchange, Southern would continue to operate approximately 50 feet of 6-inch diameter pipeline, together with metering equipment, at the point where Southern's Logansport supply line crosses Texas Eastern's 20-inch main transmission pipeline near the town of Lucky, Bienville Parish, Louisiana; said facilities are the same as or in substitution for those facilities heretofore authorized by the Commission in its order of May 18, 1948, in Docket No. G-1009.

Through these facilities, up to 72,000 Mcf of natural gas per day could be delivered by one party to the other. Texas Eastern would pay to Southern $1,600 annually as its share of the fixed costs and operating expenses thereby incurred by Southern.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 7th day of November 1951.

The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12765; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1816]

GLACIER GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

OCTOBER 18, 1951.

Take notice that Glacier Gas Company (Applicant), a Montana corporation, address, Butte, Montana, filed on October 15, 1951, an application for a permit pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the importation of natural gas from the Dominion of Canada into the United States.

Applicant, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Montana Power Company, proposes to import natural gas produced in the Pincher Creek Field, located in the Province of Alberta, Canada, into northwestern Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington, where said gas is proposed to be sold at wholesale and at retail to provide a new natural-gas service to customers in those areas.

Applicant proposes to purchase the gas to be imported from Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, a non-affiliate, which has pending before the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta, Canada, an application for the export of natural gas from Canada. Applicant states that the contract for the purchase of gas from Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, has not yet been completed.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and pro-

cedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 7th day of November 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12766; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1817]

GLACIER GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

OCTOBER 18, 1951.

Take notice that Glacier Gas Company (Applicant), a Montana corporation, address, Butte, Montana, filed on October 15, 1951, an application for a Presidential Permit pursuant to Executive Order No. 8202, dated July 13, 1939, authorizing the construction, maintenance, operation, and connection at the international boundary of facilities for the importation of natural gas from the Dominion of Canada into the United States.

Applicant, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Montana Power Company, proposes to construct, maintain, and operate natural-gas transmission pipeline facilities at the international boundary where such facilities will connect with the facilities of Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, a nonaffiliate, and at that point to purchase from Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, natural gas produced in the Pincher Creek Field in southwestern Alberta, Canada, for transportation and sale at wholesale and at retail in northwestern Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington to provide natural-gas service to customers in those areas.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 7th day of November 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12767; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Dockets No. G-1818]

GLACIER GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

OCTOBER 18, 1951.

Take notice that Glacier Gas Company (Applicant), a Montana corporation, address, Butte, Montana, filed on October 15, 1951, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas transmission pipeline facilities hereinafter described.

Applicant, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Montana Power Company, proposes to transport natural gas produced in the Pincher Creek Field in southwestern Alberta, Canada, and purchased from Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, from a point of connection on the international boundary to areas in northwestern Montana, northern Idaho, and eastern Washington for resale to provide natural-gas service to wholesale and retail customers in those areas.

For such purposes, Applicant proposes to construct and operate approximately 285 miles of 20-inch, approximately 120 miles of 16-inch, approximately 91 miles of 8⅝-inch, and approximately 130 miles of 12¾-inch natural-gas transmission pipeline extending from a connection on the international boundary in a general southwesterly direction through western Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington to the City of Spokane, Washington, with lateral pipelines extending therefrom northwesterly to a point on the international boundary south of Trail, British Columbia, southwesterly to Hanford, Washington, and southeasterly to Lewiston, Idaho. Said system shall also include all necessary compressor stations, block valves, side gate valves, communication, maintenance, and housing facilities, and all other property necessary for the operation of said pipeline system.

Applicant estimates the recoverable reserves in said Pincher Creek Field at approximately one trillion, one hundred seventy billion cubic feet of natural gas, and it proposes to purchase its gas requirements from Westcoast Transmission Company, Limited, which has pending before the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board of Alberta, Canada, an application to export a maximum of twenty-five billion cubic feet of natural gas annually from said Pincher Creek Field.

Applicant states that it is of the opinion that if a certificate of public convenience and necessity is granted and it can obtain adequate supplies of natural gas originating in Canada, it will be in a position adequately to finance the proposed project.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 7th day of November 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12768; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2093]

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE

OCTOBER 19, 1951.

Public notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 791a-825r) that Virginia Electric and Power Company of Richmond, Virginia, has made application for license for proposed Project No. 2093 (Gaston Project) to be located on Roanoke River in Halifax, Northampton and Warren Counties, North Carolina, and in Brunswick and Mecklenburg Counties, Virginia. The proposed project will consist of a concrete dam about 2,580 feet long containing a powerhouse section about 320 feet long, a gate-controlled spillway section about 1,880 feet long, and a nonoverflow section at each end of the dam; a reservoir of about 18,500 acres at normal pond level, and extending upstream about 35 miles to Buggs Island Dam and Power Plant; a powerhouse integral with the same containing three turbines each rated at 40,000 horsepower and connected to a 29,000 kilowatt generator; also provision made for a fourth unit of equal size; a substation at the powerhouse; and appurtenant facilities.

Any protest against approval of this application or request for hearing thereon, with the reasons for such protect or request, and address of the party or parties so protesting or requesting should be submitted on or before the 30th day of November 1951, to the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12769; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region II, Redelegation of Authority 5]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION II

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS INITIAL REPORTS FILED BY CERTAIN RESTAURANT OPERATORS UNDER CPR 11

Correction

The correction to F. R. Doc. 51-12572, appearing at page 10796 of the issue for Tuesday, October 23, 1951, should have read:

In F. R. Doc. 51-12572, appearing at page 10677 of the issue for Thursday, October 18, 1951, the bracket head should read: "[Region II, Redelegation of Authority 5]".

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26488]

VARIOUS COMMODITIES FROM POINTS IN TRUNK-LINE AND NEW ENGLAND TERRITORIES TO POINTS IN SOUTHERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: C. W. Boin and I. N. Doe, Agents, for carriers parties to tariffs listed in the application, pursuant to fourth section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Various commodities, in carloads.

From: Points in trunk-line and New England territories.

To: Points in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12793; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26489]

POTASSIUM FROM POINTS IN OHIO TO FOX AND TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 4300, pursuant to fourth section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Potassium, bichromate, carloads.

From: Fairport Harbor, Painesville and Perry, Ohio.

To: Fox and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12794; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26490]

CATALOGUES FROM POINTS IN ILLINOIS TO LONGVIEW AND WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 3912.

Commodities involved: Catalogues, carloads.

From: Chicago, Ill., and points grouped therewith, and Mt. Morris, Ill.

To: Longview and Wichita Falls, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, ICC No. 3912, supp. 80.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12795; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26491]

SODA ASH FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS TO MILITARY, KANS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariffs ICC Nos. 3967 and 3906.

Commodities involved: Soda ash.

From: Baton Rouge, North Baton Rouge, Lake Charles and West Lake Charles, La., Corpus Christi, Houston and Velasco, Texas.

To: Military (Jayhawk Ordnance Plant) Kans.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, ICC No. 3967, supp. 42; D. Q. Marsh, Agent, ICC No. 3906, supp 76; W. P. Emerson, Jr., Agent, ICC No. 378, supp. 155.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12796; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26492]

SCRAP IRON FROM SOUTH CHARLESTON AND BELLE, W. VA., TO RADFORD, VA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 22, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, New York Central Railroad Company, and Norfolk and Western Railway Company.

Commodities involved: Scrap iron or steel, carloads,

From: South Charleston and Belle, W. Va.

To: Radford, Va.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12797; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

AMENDMENTS TO DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

The following amendments have been made to the present description of the Commission's organization found at 14 F. R. 607 (February 10, 1949), and 15 F. R. 879 (February 17, 1950) of the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Section 10 *Division of Public Utilities*, is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (b) should read as follows:

(b) *Office of the Director.* The Director supervises all activities of the Division. His office includes an Associate Director and an Assistant Director.

Under the Office of the Director are the Office of Chief Counsel, the Special Adviser on Reorganizations under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act, the Office of Assistant Chief Accountant, the four Branches of Examination and Enforcement, the Branch of Special Examination and Studies, and the Section of Public Utilities Engineering.

2. Paragraph (c) should read as follows:

(c) *Branches of examination and enforcement.* These branches are responsible for the examination of and initial action upon registration statements, applications, declarations, and other documents filed with the Commission pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. They are also responsible for the examination and review of all matters, including plans and proposals, arising in court proceedings under Chapter X of the National Bankruptcy Act in which the Commission is interested. Such latter matters are handled in the field by the Commission's regional offices. Members of the branches represent the Division in administrative proceedings before the Commission.

Each of the four branches of examination and enforcement is under the direct supervision of a Branch Chief who is responsible to the Office of the Director through the Associate Director or Assistant Director to whom the holding company system has been assigned. Each of these branches has assigned to it a number of holding company systems, and includes attorneys, accountants, and financial analysts. A Special Counsel assists the Branch Chief and supervises the legal work of the branch.

Inquiries as to a holding company or its subsidiaries may be directed to the Office of the Director.

3. The first paragraph of paragraph (e) should read as follows:

(e) *Branch of accounting.* Under the supervision of the Chief Accountant, the Assistant Chief Accountant is directly responsible for and supervises the accounting work in the examining branches of the Division. This branch acts in a consulting capacity and renders assistance to the examining staff and officers of the Division. This branch has succeeded to the records of the former section of Original Cost Study.

4. Paragraph (f) should read as follows:

(f) *Branch of Special Examinations and Studies.* This branch consists of accountants, financial analysts and lawyers under the supervision of a Branch Chief. It conducts studies concerning the application and effect of existing policies and the adoption of new policies, and is concerned with the evaluation of trends and developments in the public utility industry. It is also responsible for revision of forms. Through its section of special examinations it initiates action with respect to companies which are exempt under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and companies which render services to registered holding companies and their subsidiaries.

5. Paragraph (g) should read as follows:

(g) *Special Adviser to the Director.* The Special Adviser to the Director supervises, and advises in connection with, the work of the Branches of Examination and Enforcement relating to Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act.

6. Paragraph (h) should read as follows:

(h) Section of Engineering. This section assists the Branches of Examination and Enforcement, and the Director of the Division, on technical engineering phases of applications, declarations, and other matters arising under the Holding Company Act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

OCTOBER 18, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12771; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 812-747]

NIAGARA SHARE CORP. AND SCHOELLKOPF, HUTTON & POMEROY, INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION; STATEMENT OF ISSUES; ORDER FOR HEARING

OCTOBER 19, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that Niagara Share Corporation (Niagara), and Schoellkopf, Hutton and Pomeroy (SH&P), have filed an application under sections 6 (c) and 17 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for an order of the Commission exempting from sections 12 (d) (3) and 17 (a) of the act the proposed reclassification of the 5½ percent Cumulative Participating Non-Voting Preferred Stock of SH&P, all of which is owned by Niagara.

Niagara is a non-diversified, closed-end, management investment company registered under the act, which was incorporated in Maryland and has its principal office at 70 Niagara Street, Buffalo 2, New York. SH&P, a broker, dealer and underwriter of securities, was incorporated in New York and also has its principal place of business at 70 Niagara Street, Buffalo 2, New York. Niagara owns all of the 17,300 shares outstanding of the 5½ percent Cumulative Participating Non-Voting Preferred Stock (Old Preferred) of SH&P. Niagara also owns 14,479 or 5.21 percent of the 277,771 shares of the voting common stock of SH&P outstanding, and SH&P and Niagara, accordingly, are affiliated persons within the meaning of the act.

SH&P proposes to reclassify the 17,300 shares of its Old Preferred which has a par value of $100 per share, into 173,000 shares of new 4¾ percent Cumulative Preferred Stock (New Preferred), with a par value of $10.00 per share, redeemable at, and upon liquidation entitled to $10.00 per share, plus accrued but unpaid dividends. The proposed reclassification will extinguish the participating rights of the Old Preferred and the New Preferred will be entitled to one vote per share. Since the proposed transaction will involve the sale by SH&P and the purchase by Niagara of the New Preferred, and the sale by Niagara and purchase by SH&P of the Old Preferred, the transaction is prohibited by section 17 (a) of the act unless an exemption therefrom is granted under section 17 (b). Section 12 (d) (3) of the act makes it unlawful for Niagara to purchase or otherwise acquire any securities issued by or any other interest in the business of SH&P (with certain exceptions not herein relevant). The applicants therefore request an order of the Commission pursuant to sections 6 (c) and 17 (a) of the act exempting the proposed transaction from the provisions of sections 12 (d) (3) and 17 (a).

For a more detailed statement of matters of fact and law asserted, all interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the offices of the Commission at 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

The Division of Corporation Finance has advised the Commission that upon a preliminary examination of the application, it deems the following issues to be raised thereby, without prejudice to the specification of additional issues upon further examination:

(1) Whether SH&P and Niagara are under common control or either of such companies controls the other company;

(2) The value of the participating rights of the Old Preferred of SH&P which are to be extinguished by the proposed reclassification;

(3) Who will control SH&P in the event the proposed transaction is consummated;

(4) Whether the terms of the proposed transaction, including the consideration to be paid or received, are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned; whether the proposed transaction is consistent with the policy of Niagara as recited in its registration statements and reports filed under the act; and whether the proposed transaction is consistent with the general purposes of the act; and

(5) Whether the proposed exemption of the transaction from section 12 (d) (3) of the act is necessary or appropriate

in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the act.

It appearing to the Commission that a hearing upon the application is necessary and appropriate;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 40 (a) of said act that a public hearing on the aforesaid application be held on November 8, 1951 at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t. in Room 193 of the offices of the Commission, 425 Second street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

It is further ordered, That Richard Townsend or any officer or officers of the Commission designated by it for that purpose shall preside at the hearing, and any officer or officers so designated to preside at any such hearing is hereby authorized to exercise all of the powers granted to the Commission under sections 41 and 42 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to hearing officers under the Commission's rules of practice.

Notice of such hearing is hereby given to the above-named Niagara Share Corporation; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., and to any other person or persons whose participation in such proceedings may be necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Any person desiring to be heard in said proceeding should file with the hearing officer or the Secretary of the Commission, on or before November 6, 1951, his application therefor as provided by Rule XVII of the rules of practice of the Commission, setting forth therein any of the above matters or issues he deems raised by the aforesaid application.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12773; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 814-51]

TRUSTEED FUNDS, INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

OCTOBER 19, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that Trusteed Funds, Inc., 33 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, has applied to this Commission pursuant to section 9 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 for an order modifying the order of April 3, 1950 (I. C. Release No. 1444, April 4, 1950). The Applicant has requested such modification of said order of April 3, 1950, as will permit it to employ William L. Purdy of Braintree, Massachusetts, a former vice president of the Applicant.

It appears from the application that in a civil action, entitled "Securities and Exchange Commission, Plaintiff v. Trusteed Funds, Inc., et al., Defendants," numbered 8622 on the civil action docket, commenced in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on September 1, 1949, a final judgment was entered on September 9, 1949, upon the consent of the Applicant and of certain of the individual defendants including said William L. Purdy permanently enjoining such persons from engaging in certain alleged conduct and practices in violation of sections 5 (b) (2) and 17 (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 35 (a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Pursuant to the provisions of section 9 (a) of said Investment Company Act of 1940, certain restrictions upon the activities of Applicant, and of said William L. Purdy, and of the other persons so enjoined became operative by reason of said judgment. Limited and conditional exemptions from the provisions of section 9 (a) of said act were granted by the Commission to the Applicant by the above-mentioned order, dated April 3, 1950, and to William L. Purdy by order, dated October 11, 1951 (I. C. Release No. 1659). It further appears, however, that said William L. Purdy may not under the terms of said order of April 3, 1950, be employed by the Applicant without modification of said order.

For a more detailed statement of the matters of fact and law asserted, all interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Notice is further given that an order granting the application, in whole or in part and upon such conditions as the Commission may see fit to impose, may be issued by the Commission at any time on or after November 9, 1951, unless prior thereto a hearing upon the application is ordered by the Commission, as provided in Rule N-5 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act. Any interested person may, not later than November 7, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., submit to the Commission in writing his views or any additional facts bearing upon this application or the desirability of a hearing thereon, or request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held thereon. Any such communication or request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., and should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person submitting such information or requesting a hearing, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by the application which he desires to controvert.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12772; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Supplemental Vesting Order 18574]

CAROLINA (CARRIE) BECKMANN

In re: Estate of Carolina (Carrie) Beckmann, deceased. File No. D-28-12600, E. T. sec. 16790.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Gustav Hubert Alfons Joseph Bocklage and Bernard Wilhelm Leo Maria Bocklage, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of Carolina (Carrie) Beckmann, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Elizabeth M. Beckmann, as administratrix, acting under the judicial supervision of the Probate Court of Hamilton County, State of Ohio;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON, *Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-12817; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Supplemental Vesting Order 18575]

ELIZABETH M. BECKMANN ET AL.

In re: Elizabeth M. Beckmann, plaintiff vs. Mary Beckman Foltz et al., defendants. File No. D 28-12600.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Gustav Hubert Alfons Joseph Bocklage and Bernard Wilhelm Leo Maria Bocklage, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof, and each of them, in and to the proceeds of the real estate sold pursuant to Court order in a partition suit entitled: "Elizabeth M. Beckmann, Plaintiff, vs. Mary Beckmann Foltz, et al., Defendants," in the Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, State of Ohio, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by C. Taylor Handman, Sheriff of Hamilton County, State of Ohio, as depositary, acting under the judicial supervision of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, State of Ohio;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12818; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18576]

GABRIEL BOOS

In re: Trust under the will of Gabriel Boos, deceased. File No. D-28-13052; E. T. sec. 17174.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hadwig Temborius and Helmuth Dorsch, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the trust created under the will of Gabriel Boos, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Anne Marshall Morton, as Succeeding Trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Probate Court of Suffolk County, Boston, Massachusetts;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12819; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18577]

MORRIS DUCKER

In re: Estate of Morris Ducker, deceased. File No. D-66-93; E. T. sec. 1803.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Ruchtoche Klein, deceased, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: The sum of $4,937.25 deposited with the Treasurer of the City of New York for the benefit of the estate of Ruchtoche Klein, deceased, pursuant to order of the Surrogate's Court of New York County dated March 6, 1930 in the matter of the estate of Morris Ducker, deceased, and any accretions thereto

is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by the Treasurer of the City of New York as depositary acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court, New York County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Ruchtoche Klein, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above subject to all lawful fees and expenses of the City Treasurer of the City of New York, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C. on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12820; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18578]

REV. JOSEPH ENDERLE

In re: Claim against the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Rev. Joseph Enderle. File No. D-28-12747; E. T. sec. No. 16924.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rev. Joseph Enderle, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: The sum deposited with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, entered on April 13, 1950, in the matter of the estate of Charles Enderle, deceased, and any and all additions thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States

requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above subject to lawful fees and disbursements of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

All such property so vested shall be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12821; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18579]

FRED KIPP

In re: Estate of Fred Kipp, deceased. D-28-13060.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Wilhelm Kipp, Jr., Louise Jockheck, Grete Kipp, Ferdinand Kipp, Karl Kluter, Walter Kluter, Rudolph Kluter, Erich Kluter, Hermine Bohlmann, Mathilde Bar, Frieda Bohlmann, Ferdinand Bohlmann, Jr., Jutta Baus, Irmgard Bohlmann, and Helmut Bohlmann, whose last known address is Germany are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Wilhelm Kipp, deceased, Marie Bohlmann, deceased, and Hans Bohlmann, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them in and to the trust created under Item Third (g) of the will of Fred Kipp, deceased, and presently being administered by the Millikin Trust Company, trustee, Decatur, Illinois, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Wilhelm Kipp, deceased, Marie Bohlmann, deceased, and Hans Bohlmann, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein, shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12822; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18581]

KLAUS KUETHER ET AL.

In re: Rights of Klaus Kuether et al., under insurance contract. File No. F-28-30456-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Klaus Kuether and Helne Ruth Klein Kuether, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 204953 issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Klaus Kuether, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12823; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18582]

TOSHIYO SAKAYEDA

In re: Rights of Toshiyo Sakayeda under insurance contract. File No. F-39-6987-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Toshiyo Sakayeda, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 8924118 issued by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Toshiyo Sakayeda, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of Fujima Sakayeda, a resident of the United States, and of the aforesaid Prudential Insurance Company of America, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Toshiyo Sakayeda, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being

deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12824; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18585]

PETER STIEN

In re: Estate of Peter Stien, deceased. 017-26695.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That William (Wilhelm) Kindt, Wiebke Christine Eikelberg nee Kindt, Peter Ferdinand Kindt, Erna Geertsen nee Bahde, Willy Johannes Bahde, Johann Hinrich Holling, Wiebke Margaretha (Margarete) Jacobsen, nee Holling, Theodor Holling, Martha Christine Buenger, nee Holling, Herta Else Stephan, nee Holling, Lisa Christine Erna Harms, Hilde Pauline Seibt, nee Holling, Charlotte Christine Christiansen nee Petersen, Wiebke Charlotte Theodora (Lottchen) Hansen, nee Petersen, Johannes Wilhelm Petersen, Ferdinand August Herbert Petersen, and Annemarie Bahde, whose last known address is Germany are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown of Peter Kindt, deceased, Marie Christine Bahde, nee Kindt, deceased, Heinrich (Henry) Andreas Kindt, deceased, Christina (Christine) Holling, nee Kindt, deceased, except Peter Ferdinand Holling, resident of the United States, Henning Holling, deceased, except Peter Ferdinand Holling, resident of the United States, Emil Johann Heinrich Holling, deceased, and Maria Catharina Petersen, nee Kindt, also known as Marie Catharine or Maria or Margarethe Catharina, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them in and to the Estate of Peter Stien, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by George A. Doebel, administrator de bonis non, acting under the judicial supervision of the District Court for Benton County, Iowa;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown of Peter Kindt, deceased, Marie Christine Bahde, nee Kindt, deceased, Heinrich (Henry) Andreas Kindt, deceased, Christina (Christine) Holling, nee Kindt, deceased, except Peter Ferdinand Holling, resident of the United States, Henning Holling, deceased, except Peter Ferdinand Holling, resident of the United States, Emil Johann Heinrich Holling, deceased, and Maria Catharina Petersen, nee Kindt, also known as Marie Catharine or Maria or Margarethe Catharina, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all actions required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12827; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18583]

MRS. LYDIA SCHUETTE

In re: Rights of Mrs. Lydia Schuette under insurance contract. File No. F-28-31643-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Mrs. Lydia Schuette, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 66181 issued by the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Louis Dohrmann, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Mrs. Lydia Schuette, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12825; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18584]

EMIL J. SIEH

In re: Estate of Emil J. Sieh, deceased. File No. D-28-13069.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Emil Tiedemann, Hans Tiedemann, Karl Hermann Tiedemann, Henrich Kuhl, Ann Von Fehrn, Furgen Franzen, Meta Fenson, whose last known addresses are Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the Estate of Emil J. Sieh, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Alfred E. Sieh and M. S. McClaran, administrators, acting under the judicial supervision of the District Court for Black Hawk County, Waterloo, Iowa;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country,

the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12826; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18586]

EGGERT KARL JULIUS VON PLATEN ET AL.

Re: Rights of Eggert Karl Julius Von Platen et al., under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24638-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, its is hereby found:

1. That Eggert Karl Julius Von Platen and Ruth Von Platen, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 206583 issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Eggert Karl Julius Von Platen, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid West Coast Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12828; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18590]

RAHMO S. SASSOON

In re: Debt owing to Rahmo S. Sassoon. F-27-3122.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Rahmo S. Sassoon, whose last known address is Kobe, Japan is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 72 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of a blocked account entitled Rahmo S. Sassoon, maintained with the aforesaid bank, together with all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12832; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18591]

BERTHA TIETZ

In re: Stock owned by Bertha Tietz. F-28-1610; D-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Bertha Tietz, whose last known address is Koenigsberg Pr. Tragheimer, Pulverstrasse 8, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Five (5) shares of $50.00 par value common capital stock of C. P. Goerz American Optical Company, 317 East 34th Street, New York 16, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by a certificate numbered A-44, registered in the name of Bertha Tietz, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12833; Filed, Oct. 24, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]